An ADL Special Report

The LaRouche Political Cult: Packaging Extremism

A case study

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ADL Special Report

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Introduction

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the erstwhile left-wing activist who now leads a fringe political cult practicing an extremism that defies categorizing, has begun to make his presence felt as a public figure. In the last few years LaRouche, operating under the umbrella designation "National Caucus of Labor Committees"—and politically through the deceptively-named "National Democratic Policy Committee"—has sharpened his attack on America's mainstream political life, expanded his propaganda network, and fielded a burgeoning team of candidates in elections across the country.

LaRouche is a phenomenon on the political and ideological scene that attracts attention far beyond any possible appeal of his philosophy, which remains bizarre and often incoherent. The most insidious aspect of his movement is a secretive strategy of deception that can be seen in virtually all of its operations:

—in an extremism hidden under popular causes (e.g., support for strong defense policies and opposition to the Soviets) or under legitimate-sounding "fronts" with a certain public appeal (e.g., the "National Anti-Drug Coalition");

—in dirty tricks, or worse, including personal harassment and/or threats against public officials and other individuals, and in vile slurs of named adversaries;

—in alleged skulduggery in the garnering of loans and contributions.

The LaRouche apparatus is built upon an eccentric cadre of loyal activists and a complex of organizations and publications that promote its illusion-filled ideology with a heavy flavor of anti-Semitism. The organizations appear to control assets worth many millions (it has been estimated that they have spent almost $4.5 million on property alone during the last two years).

The LaRouche *raison d'etre* extends from the massive generation of its unique propaganda to the achievement of political power—more than 700 LaRouche-affiliated candidates in the field nationwide in 1986. While the political thrust generally focuses on a few concerns of interest to a broad spectrum of Americans, the LaRouche gospel remains highly negative, consisting largely of obscurant objections to the way the world is run (by "evil" forces) and the chief suggested cure that Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr, be allowed to run it.

The familiar sight of the movement's acolytes at tables in airport lobbies hawking their periodicals—often shouting expletives at bystanders who question their assertions—gives the public at least a taste of the visible LaRouche-style activity. But other tactics, experienced only too vividly by a few, are more noteworthy. Supporters of the movement frequently harass and badger public officials, threaten opponents and defame them with potentially libelous slurs. Many of LaRouche's political and other perceived adversaries have been publicly pronounced, variously, to be Mafiosi, Soviet agents, assassins, drug peddlers, prostitutes and pornographers, and the attacks are sometimes delivered in face-to-face taunts—as in the case of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was accosted on his way to a hospital for heart surgery and accused of homosexual practices with children—or tied to veiled threats. In Leesburg, Virginia, where Lyndon LaRouche lives in a baronial mansion and the cult is now headquartered, a lawyer who opposes the movement has explained that her life had been

threatened; LaRouche had outrageously referred to her as a lesbian "tied to international terrorism." She has reportedly gone into hiding.

In 1973, when LaRouche was still espousing Marxist doctrines (his "Labor Committee" had been linked with Students for a Democratic Society), his followers carried out what they called "Operation Mop-Up," physically assaulting political rivals on the far Left. Now it is LaRouche who sees himself as a potential victim of violence; he insists that the "evil oligarchy" that runs the world assassinated Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy, and that a similar fate has been planned for himself.

If anything epitomizes the conspiracy-haunted nature of LaRouche's ideology it is his paranoid theory of history. In it, the looming enemy forces include a diabolical combine "operating at a higher level than the USA or Moscow command" and various groups who are in some sort of criminal cahoots with the Queen of England and the British Royal Family. Members of this "degenerate oligarchy" exhaust the alphabet from Aristotelians to Zionists, and they include ADL ("stormtroopers of the Zionist movement"), Asiatic sex cults, the International Monetary Fund, the Synarchist International, the Rothschilds, the Jesuits, the Mafia, the Federal Reserve, Henry Kissinger, Lazard Freres, the "Cult of Isis," William F. Buckley, and "volunteer enemies" of LaRouche. The "Zionist Lobby" is but "the tip of the iceberg," and its hidden core is the British monarchy and its Secret Service. (LaRouche on Britain's Queen Elizabeth: "Of course, she's pushing drugs.") LaRouche has, in fact, developed the concept of a "Zionist-British organism" that "must be destroyed so that humanity may live."

The LaRouche operation has been marked since 1978 by continuous emanations of anti-Semitism. Its publications single out prominent Jews, Jewish families, and Jewish organizations for particular abuse. The "crimes of Zionism" and "the Jewish lobby" are standard phrases. An article in LaRouche's *New Solidarity* of March 10, 1986 asserts that "The Irgun" sees the U.S. as "a nation *oigoyim,* to be used when useful" and believes that "human life, especially non-Jewish life, is unimportant."

LaRouche has echoed the 2,000-year-old "deicide" charge against Jews—e.g., B'nai B'rith "resurrects the tradition of the Jews who demanded the crucifixion of Jesus Christ." He has written that prominent Jewish families were instrumental in bringing Hitler to power, and that "the 'Holocaust' thesis" is a hoax produced by "the Zionist demagogue." LaRouche has found "a hard kernel of truth" in *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion,* the most thoroughly discredited anti-Semitic forgery ever devised.

Lyndon LaRouche's feelings and suspicions about Jews are reflected in a 1983 article, "My View of the Jewish Question," a thick and curious stew of Egyptian theology, Platonic geometry and esoteric speculation in which he concluded that most Jews, having given up their Mosaic "commitment," have become biological racists with a "blood and soil" ideology distilled from pagan mysticism and Nazism.

As if to make the world according to Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. clearer by standing it on its end, the February 21, 1986 issue of LaRouche's *Executive Intelligence Review* reported that "one of the control centers of a number of neo-Nazi, anti-Semitic organizations is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL)."

I. The LaRouche History

During the 1960s, LaRouche tried unsuccessfully to launch various extreme left groups under his own leadership. One of these appeared to be allied with the extreme-left Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and was called the "National Caucus of SDS Labor Committees." It was active during the 1968 student disorders at Columbia University. When SDS collapsed in factional strife during 1969, its then-Maoist Progressive Labor faction seized control of the SDS name. LaRouche's group subsequently dropped the "SDS" initials and emerged as the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC).

The U.S. Labor Party (USLP) was formed in the early 1970s as the political arm of the NCLC, and fielded candidates in several 1973 municipal elections. The USLP served as the vehicle for LaRouche's first Presidential campaign in 1976, when he was on the ballot in twenty-six states and polled about 40,000 votes out of some 80 million cast nation-wide (one-twentieth of one percent). LaRouche's subsequent campaigns for President—in 1980, 1984 and, presumably, 1988—have been undertaken through the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), the current LaRouche political arm.

(For a description of the LaRouche network's affiliated organizations and publishing entities, please see Appendix B at the end of this report.)

LaRouche was born in 1922 in Rochester, New Hampshire. He attended Northeastern University in Boston, was a conscientious objector at the start of World War II and subsequently served as a medical corpsman in the China-Burma-India theater of operations. After the war, in 1948, he joined the Socialist Workers Party and remained a member of that Trotskyist group until 1957. He also served as a Marxist teacher and theoretician, a computer programmer, systems designer and management consultant before the period of his more intense public activity on the Left.

LaRouche and Organized Labor

Since the 1970's, LaRouche has sought at various times to make inroads into the American trade union movement. Some years ago, his organization published the *American Labor Beacon,* which sought to curry favor with the leaders of the Teamsters and other unions. LaRouche was able to develop contacts among certain local Teamsters union figures, largely through publishing attacks on dissident or insurgent Teamster elements.

A December 1, 1981 New York *Post* story reported that flyers published by New Solidarity International Press Service had been widely distributed in support of Transport Workers Union Local 100 President John Lawe in a local labor dispute. Mr. Lawe disavowed any connection with the material.

The AFL-CIO became concerned about such LaRouche efforts. A January 29, 1981 memorandum from the International Labor Press Association advised editors of trade union publications that the *Beacon* "is neither issued by nor endorsed by the AFL-CIO

or any of its affiliates or support groups." The memorandum added, "Based on its policies and other activities in which its editorial staff is engaged, cooperation with this publication or the purchase of subscriptions should be discouraged." Ironically, the LaRouche organization itself severed its connection with the *Beacon* in 1982. A statement in the January 26, 1982 *Executive Intelligence Review* listed the *American Labor Beacon* among the publications now under the control of an "unsavory group" of Detroit defectors from the LaRouche fold.

In 1980, Al Barkan, then director of the AFL-CIO's political arm, COPE, described the LaRouche Presidential campaign as "anti-labor, anti-Catholic, anti-Semitic and anti-minorities." More recently, the AFL-CJO *News* of April 5,1986 published a selected list of bizarre statements by LaRouche and his followers who, in the words of the labor publication, "are far out and roam an eerie universe."

There is little evidence that LaRouche achieved any significant influence among union members or leaders. The LaRouche movement's current attitude toward organized labor is reflected in a February 28, 1986 New *Solidarity* article which said of AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland:

> "The 'industrial labor strategy' put forth by Kirkland in response to the storm confronting labor in America was dictated by the Trilateral Commission and the international bankers who control it. The policy is, simply put, bailing out the banks. . ."

Confronting Rivals

The LaRouche organization began to attract public attention during 1973 and 1974, through confrontational tactics aimed at rival far-left groups such as the Communist Party and the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. In such confrontations, violence took place and some of LaRouche's followers were arrested. Confrontation and intimidation—still basic tactics in the LaRouche movement's public activities—were part of a so-called "Operation Mop-Up" announced in the organization's twice-weekly newspaper, *New Solidarity.* This "operation" came at a time when the LaRouche ideology was becoming more and more paranoid, as reflected in charges of "brainwashings" of NCLC members by CIA agents and alleged "programming" of their thought processes toward the assassination of LaRouche himself—allegations of assassination plots that continue to the present as a central feature of LaRouche propaganda.

At the same time, LaRouche undertook to "deprogram" suspected "traitors" in his organizations. Elaborate security procedures within the NCLC were established, along with the training of cadres in self-defense techniques and "martial arts." Former U.S. Labor Party member Gregory Rose wrote in *National Review* that in the summer of 1974, the NCLC held a military training school for selected members at a farm in upstate New York where they were instructed in the use of explosives, demolition, and military tactics and history. More recently, in 1983, the Atlanta *Journal* reported that LaRouche activists had participated in a paramilitary style training program at a Georgia camp run by Mitchell WerBell, III. (WerBell, now deceased, has been described in press reports as an international arms dealer and former mercenary who claimed close ties to the Central Intelligence Agency.)

Arab Contacts

The Gregory Rose article also noted that during 1974 LaRouche and some of his top aides cultivated contacts with Palestinian terrorist organizations, particularly the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and developed "a close liaison with the Iraqi Mission to the United Nations/' That contact culminated in a 1975 trip to Baghdad by LaRouche, at the invitation of the Iraqis, during which he reportedly met with PFLP leaders.

LaRouche's *New Solidarity* (January 3, 1975) printed the text of a resolution unanimously adopted at an NCLC national conference declaring the resolve of NCLC "to defend the pro-Socialist government of Iraq, now under concerted attack by the CIA…" On March 6, 1975 the paper carried a supportive article about the Iraqi regime and quoted statements from an interview with Saddam Hussein, then Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, and now that country's leader.

Soviet Contact Alleged

Another point of interest raised in the *National Review* article was that during 1974 and 1975 LaRouche had met with members of the Soviet UN Mission. Subsequently his organization's sometimes violent confrontations with the Moscow-oriented U.S. Communist Party terminated, and LaRouche propaganda began to reflect a pro-Soviet line, urging U.S.-Soviet cooperation as a counterweight to the perceived world-wide British conspiracy.

Outreach to the Far Right: Liberty Lobby

During his 1976 run for the Presidency, LaRouche appeared to look toward the political far right for support. It became clear that the LaRouche network had entered into a relationship with Liberty Lobby, the Washington, DC-based far right extremist organization headed by Willis A. Carto, the most influential professional anti-Semite in the United States. In the decade since then, LaRouche has been staking out seemingly "conservative" positions on such issues as nuclear energy and U.S. defense policy.

LaRouche has met with Carto on at least two occasions: the first in 1975 when LaRouche visited the office in Washington, DC of Liberty Lobby, the organization Carto directs, and the second in 1978, when the two met for dinner in Wiesbaden, West Germany with their wives, both of whom are German. LaRouche's main purpose in visiting the Liberty Lobby office in 1975 was to meet with Col. Curtis B. Dall, who was then serving as chairman of the organization's Board of Policy. LaRouche has described Dall as "a senior figure of our national life" and "a man of considerable distinction and knowledge."

During LaRouche's 1976 Presidential campaign, Liberty Lobby sold copies of a 129-page report issued by the U.S. Labor Party, "Carter and the Party of International Terrorism," describing an alleged terrorist apparatus of government agencies, private research groups and political organizations involving the "brainwashed" Jimmy Carter,

the CIA and the Rockefeller interests to deindustrialize America and go to war with the Soviet Union by 1978. According to Carto, Liberty Lobby sold about 200 copies of this report. The Liberty Lobby newspaper *The Spotlight* gave it a favorable review in its October 11, 1976 issue.

In 1978, Carto paid a visit to LaRouche's headquarters while in New York, and was in touch with LaRouche's "legal people" in connection with Liberty Lobby's litigation with ADL.

The LaRouche connection with Liberty Lobby was also described in a 1985 deposition given by Bob Bartell, who had been Dall's successor as chairman of the Liberty Lobby Board of Policy Bartell testified that LaRouche's representatives had come to Liberty Lobby's office in 1976 to make a presentation on fusion energy, following which New *Solidarity* maintained regular contact with Liberty Lobby for information and support for LaRouche activities. According to Bartell, a financial arrangement between the two organizations was reached after Liberty Lobby agreed to publicize the LaRouche organization book *Dope, Inc.—a* lengthy exposition of LaRouche's thesis of a worldwide drug trade involving the British monarchy, various Jewish organizations (including the Anti-Defamation League) and others in a convoluted conspiratorial fantasy.

The most recent reflection of the LaRouche-Carto relationship could be seen after the victories of two LaRouche candidates in the Illinois Democratic Primary in March 1986. The Populist Party, a far right political entity whose driving force is Willis Carto, issued a statement of support in *The Spotlight* under the name of former Ku Klux Klan activist Robert Weems, identified as the Populist Party's "founding national chairman." Weems described the LaRouche victories as "a real rebellion against the Establishment" and offered the personal hope "that there will be more such victories in the future."

LaRouche and 'Zionists'

The anti-Jewish, anti-Israel propaganda campaign launched by the LaRouche network in 1978 began at about the same time that Liberty Lobby's *Spotlight* was devoting major front-page coverage to developments in a lawsuit brought by Liberty Lobby against the Anti-Defamation League.

A similar article about the lawsuit appeared in New *Solidarity* and, as the weeks and months progressed, the LaRouche paper published a sustained barrage of articles whose headlines proclaimed the dangers posed by the "the Jewish Lobby," the ADL, Israeli Intelligence, various Israeli leaders, "ADL Terror vs. LaRouche," and the ADL as "Britain's Zionist Gestapo."

On April 10, 1979, moreover, the USLP, the NCLC, and several leaders and members of the USLP filed suit against the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Supreme Court of New York County, falsely charging ADL with various acts of slander, libel, invasion of privacy, assault and harassment. The USLP and the other plaintiffs sought $26 million in damages.

In October, 1980, New York State Supreme Court Justice Michael Dontzin granted ADL summary judgment and dismissed the suit. In his 22-page opinion, Judge Dont-

zin stated that the League's characterization of the LaRouche group as anti-Semitic constitutes "fair comment" and that the facts in the case "reasonably give rise" to such a characterization.

LaRouche's by-line appeared over a *New Solidarity* article of December 8, 1978 that attacked Jews, Zionists, Israel, the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish community LaRouche charged that "most of the leading strata of the Israeli political parties are nothing but British intelligence agents" and that "this is crucial to an understanding of Israel today. . . ." Israel, wrote LaRouche, "is ruled from London as a zombie-nation" and Zionism is "the state of collective psychosis through which London manipulates most of the international Jewry," and "is a hideous doctrine, a hideous cult... It ought to be opposed merely on the grounds that no human being's mind should be destroyed in the way that Zionism degrades its individual cultist."

The Holocaust, the Crucifixion, the Protocols

Turning to what he called the "common-place delusions of the American Zionist or Zionist fellow-traveler," LaRouche charged that "the Zionist demagogue" offers them "hoaxes" such as "the 'holocaust' thesis." He claimed that the Nazis "only" killed about a million and a half Jews. He added that "Adolf Hitler was put into power largely on the initiative of the Rothschilds, Warburgs and Oppenheimers, among other Jewish and non-Jewish financial interests centered in the City of London."

Later in his polemic, LaRouche promulgated the ancient theme of Jewish responsibility for the crucifixion of Jesus. He wrote that "it was the Jewish Sadducees who crucified Christ and the same faction in Rome who prompted the Emperor Nero to launch the centuries-long 'holocaust[7] against the Christians," thus "anticipating the Nazis...."

LaRouche also gave credence to *The Protocols of Zion*, the spurious document forged at the turn of the century by the Czarist secret police that charges the Jews with plotting to control the world. LaRouche declared that "it is exemplary of the character of B'nai B'rith that the Czarist Okhrana's 'Protocols of Zion' include a hard kernel of truth which no mere Swiss court decision could legislate out of existence. . . ." (This refers to a decision of a Swiss court in the 1930s, holding the "Protocols" to be a fraud, a forgery, and a document of "incredible nonsense.")

LaRouche on B'nai B'rith

In a section captioned "Zionism as Treason," LaRouche wrote that "the B'nai B'rith was, from the beginning, a special subdivision of the treasonous British Freemasonic networks in the USA" and added that throughout history, "all mass-oriented forms of political-intelligence operations" have operated "under the auspices of either religious or quasi-religious cults." In these, LaRouche charged, control is exercised through "social action" activities "which are either conducted by or associated with religious bodies"

and he added: 'The B'nai B'rith is the most evil and most dangerous of the 'social action[7] programs associated with religious bodies in the United States today."

As for the Anti-Defamation League, LaRouche asserted, "The ADL is literally the Gestapo of the British secret intelligence in the urban centers of the United States."

One early instrument of LaRouche anti-Semitism was a so-called "Provisional Committee to Clean Up the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League," organized in mid-1978. This LaRouche committee charged that the ADL and these activities "are being run by the same Jewish families who were directly responsible for Hitler's rise to power and who are associated with the Rothschilds and the Warburgs."

Even before LaRouche's own diatribe, *New Solidarity had* carried a massive attack against Jewry—a two-part article that denounced ADL and other organizations, individuals and institutions of the Jewish community in the U.S. and elsewhere. It appeared in the July 17, and July 28, 1978 issues and was the work of Scott Thompson, who wrote: "ADL involvement in assassinations and the creation of anti-Semitic terrorist gangs in the U.S. dates back at least to the Civil War period when Rothschild agent Bernard Baruch, Sr., helped arrange the assassination of President Lincoln and then laundered the funds from London banks that were used to found the first Ku Klux Klan immediately after the Civil War's conclusion." Thompson added: "According to several sources privy to the founding of the American Nazi Party, George Lincoln Rockwell was on the ADL payroll. It is the case study of the founding of the Zionist Gestapo...."

A few examples of LaRouche's obsessive campaign against ADL:

"... the FBI handed over the 'dirty tricks' franchise against the NCLC to its alter ego, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, while illegally continuing its own covert operations against LaRouche. . ."

—*New Solidarity,* April 25, 1983

"Mossad, ADL created Sikh terrorism."

—*Headline, Executive Intelligence Review,* Feb. 11, 1985

—The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a political arm of the highest level drug traffickers. . ."

—*Executive Intelligence Review,* Sept. 20, 1985.

LaRouche's fixation on Jewish criminal conspiracy-fantasies remains vivid. A recent article on "Israeli Organized Crime and the Russians" in *New Solidarity* (March 10, 1986) echoed an old anti-Semitic line charging that Jews were responsible for the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917:

"The grain trading families of Odessa, Salonika (Greece), and Aleppo (Syria) were the principals in the Jewish component of a financial network centered in Venice, known as *The Trust.* Their instruments. . . were deployed in a Trust project known as the Bolsehvik Revolution in Russia....

"In Palestine, they were called the Irgun. In New Orleans and New York, they were called the Mafia—another project of the Trust.

"The Irgun was made up largely of Eastern European Jews, mostly Russian. They. . . became the basis for modern organized crime. . . .

"The Irgun outlook is a Jewish variety of Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini. It is their

mission to recreate a Jewish state in all Palestine. Any means, even genocide, is legitimate, even holy. Human life, especially non-Jewish life, is unimportant; if a Jew dies, that too is unimportant.

"The United States? It is a nation of *goyim,* to be used when useful. . ."

'Dope, Inc.'

A major salvo in the campaign of LaRouche and his followers against their fancied enemies in Britain and in Jewry is packaged in a book entitled *Dope, Inc.—Britain's Opium War Against the U.S.* It was "commissioned in September, 1978" by LaRouche and written by a "U.S. Labor Party Investigating Team," and it bears the imprint of the LaRouche-affiliated "New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Company, Inc." of New York. The book is a concocted scenario that purports to demonstrate that the British Crown controls a vast world-wide traffic in drugs, utilizing an intricate network that involves top banks which finance the operations and launder funds, prominent "Hofjuden" families, secret societies, Jewish organizations, and crime syndicates.

The book's allegations were used by the USLP in an attempt to stop the merger of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. and Marine Midland Banks, Inc., in the U.S. According to *Business Week* of January 22, 1979, the USLP charged, to the Federal Reserve Board, that the Hong Kong bank "not only finances opium and heroin traffic and launders illegally earned funds but also acts as a conduit for payments for the Chinese intelligence service."

The Federal Reserve Board subsequently approved the merger. This conspiracy scenario nevertheless remains a fixture of LaRouche propaganda. For example, an article in the March 26, 1985 issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* stated:

> "In a neat division of labor, the U.S. State Department, the International Monetary Fund, and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith have worked out an arrangement to hand Israel's economy over to the Dope, Inc. narcotics-trafficking cartel."

II. The LaRouche Strategy

One of LaRouche's primary goals is to attain legitimacy and respectability with the American mainstream. The basic and most characteristic LaRouche tactic is the formation and promotion of official-sounding entities or front groups—variously called "coalitions," "institutes," "committees" or "foundations'—built around particular issues of public concern, especially geared to appeal to many Americans (and others in Europe and Latin America) who consider themselves conservative or who seek to strengthen "traditional" values.

The most important of these issue-oriented front groups are the National Anti-Drug Coalition, the Fusion Energy Foundation, the Schiller Institute and the National Democratic Policy Committee. The LaRouche network includes several propaganda

publications, the most significant of which is the weekly magazine *Executive Intelligence Review,* which seeks to address the security concerns of its target audience in business, government and law enforcement.

An examination of these LaRouche enterprises follows:

National Anti-Drug Coalition—An illustration of the LaRouche tactic of exploiting public concern about serious issues, the National Anti-Drug Coalition began as the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition at a December 1978 mass rally sponsored by the U.S. Labor Party. Its stated purpose was "to mobilize the concern of citizens *politically* against both the drug-traffic and the campaign for legalization of all or part of the drug consumption." This appeal has a certain potency, given the number of Americans who would gladly "mobilize" with regard to the problem. But typically, the group has little in the way of an actual, practical program to fight drug abuse; it has merely promoted LaRouche's fantastic conspiracy theories and solicited support for the organization. The group has claimed the existence of allied anti-drug coalition organizations in Mexico, Colombia, Italy, France, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany.

In the early 1980s the Coalition published a monthly magazine, *War on Drugs.* An occasional column under this title appears in issues of the LaRouche network's twice-weekly newspaper, *New Solidarity.* In recent years, activities of the National Anti-Drug Coalition have apparently diminished, although LaRouche's maze of alleged drug-running plots continues as a propaganda mainstay of his organization.

Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF)—The Fusion Energy Foundation, now located in Leesburg, Virginia, was established in early 1974 in New York City. It was founded as a tax-exempt organization for, in LaRouchian terminology, "the promotion of energy-flux-dense modes of production and application of energy, together with emphasis on the standpoint in physics and physics-mathematics education required for comprehension of and progress in developing such technologies."

The Fusion Energy Foundation serves to lure members of the scientific and engineering communities, the energy industry, and public officials concerned with energy problems into the LaRouche fold. It seeks to influence and gain support from this audience by advocating technological progress, economic growth and development, and the importance of nuclear fusion power.

Membership in FEF is $75 per year for individuals,- "corporate membership" is $1,000.

FEF publishes *Fusion* magazine (six times a year), which now incorporates a formerly separate publication geared toward students, The *Young Scientist.* FEF also publishes the *International Journal of Fusion Energy.* Allied publications have been produced in Spanish, German, French, and Swedish. The FEF also has published books and conducted "Fusion Energy Conferences."

An example of the artful tactics of the LaRouche organization took place in March 1985, when FEF requested that the office of Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reserve a Congressional hearing room for a briefing on the benefits of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Since

this, type of request is frequent and routine for members of Congress, Sen. Lugar's office did arrange for such a reservation—only to cancel it when informed of the group's link to LaRouche.

The Schiller Institute—A vehicle to promote political and cultural doctrines favored by LaRouche, the "Institute" is named after the 18th century dramatist, poet, and historian Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805), one of the great literary figures of German history.

The Schiller Institute was established on May 12, 1984 in Leesburg, Virginia, by a number of individuals who have been associated with LaRouchian activities, principal among them LaRouche's wife, 38-year-old West German-born, Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Since its founding, Zepp-LaRouche has served as the Schiller Institute's chairman and principal spokesman. The purpose of the Washington, D.C.-based Institute is, in the group's own words, "to counterpose to the multiple tendencies toward decoupling Western Europe from the United States a positive conception for the maintenance and revitalization of the Western alliance."

The Schiller Institute's stated activities include "developing models of thinking and policy options in four areas of German-American cooperation," namely, strategic, economic, scientific, and cultural. They also include the publication of books and articles in several languages, the organizing of conferences on German-American relations, and the sponsoring of "transatlantic trips for purposes of mutual education" involving "the exchange of young people in order to increase their conscious understanding of history and culture." The Institute has held several "international conferences," whose proclamations have been promoted by other LaRouche-related entities, including the National Democratic Policy Committee, *New Solidarity* and *Executive Intelligence Review*.

For example, the Institute's Third International Conference, whose theme was "The Necessary Changes in America's Foreign Policy," was held on November 24-25, 1984 in Arlington, Virginia. New *Solidarity* stated: "The purpose of the conference, coming three weeks after the U.S. presidential election, is to ensure that the next administration categorically rejects the Kissinger policy of 'decoupling' the United States from Western Europe." It added, on a familiar note, "In place of the Kissinger policy, the Schiller Institute has called for a strengthening of U.S. military, economic, and cultural ties with Western Europe, and an international crash program to develop a beam weapons anti-missile defense system."

A report on the conference, subsequently published in *Executive Intelligence Review* under the title "Leaders from fifty nations tell Reagan to reject the IMF," noted that Helga Zepp-LaRouche had presented the results of the conference at a press conference on November 26, where she asserted that "African nations face famine today as a result of the faulty economic policy of the United States." In a subsequent article about the conference, the December 11, 1984 issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* stated that "A resolution was adopted, proposed by the delegation from Argentina, to translate the works of Lyndon LaRouche into Spanish and the works of Gen. Juan Peron on social justice and labor into English and other languages."

LaRouche Opposition to Nazi War Criminal Investigations

On June 15-16, 1985, the Schiller Institute and the Fusion Energy Foundation jointly sponsored a "Krafft Ehricke Memorial Conference" in Reston, Virginia to honor the late space scientist Krafft Ehricke. The conference called upon President Reagan (in the words of New *Solidarity)* "to overrule the Office of Special Investigations' witch-hunt against German-born U.S. space scientists, which is now operating to prevent the participation of the greatest scientific minds in space science, in the SDI program."

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was the keynote speaker at this conference. He charged the Office of Special Investigations, according to *New Solidarity,* "with carrying out literal treason against the U.S. government by working to dismantle U.S. scientific capability during a time of war between the U.S. and the Soviets."

In 1984, Arthur Rudolph, a German-born rocket scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, returned to West Germany following charges raised by the OSI that he used slave labor at the Dora concentration camp in Germany under the Nazis. One of the other participants in the conference, Prof. Freidwart Winterberg of the University of Nevada, has strongly defended Rudolph. According to *New Solidarity,* Winterberg provided the Schiller Institute meeting with "explosive revelations about the OSI's treachery."

Among materials emanating from the Schiller Institute has been a study edited by Helga Zepp-LaRouche entitled "The Hitler Book." It has been described as "challeng[ing] all the 'sacred cows' of the standard histories of the Nazi period."

National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC)—The National Democratic Policy Committee was formed in 1980 to serve as "both a policy association and a multi-candidate political action committee." It has functioned as the political arm of the LaRouche organization, running candidates for office and seeking members and contacts in a wide spectrum of organizations. The title of this committee, which implies an affiliation with the Democratic Party, has evidently caused confusion among Democrats, who have sometimes been led to support the group because they thought it was an official element of their party. The Democratic National Committee, representing the Democratic Party, has issued statements repudiating any such linkage.

In March 1984, the NDPC claimed that its chapters had 30,000 members and that 2,600 of them were on the ballot in local, state, federal and party elections. (See the following section for further details about recent NDPC efforts in various states.)

The NDPC, whose chairman is veteran LaRouche adherent Warren Hamerman, was LaRouche's vehicle for his campaign for the 1980 Democratic Presidential nomination. It was at that point of challenge within the Democratic Party to President Jimmy Carter's leadership and his political vulnerability as revealed in public opinion polls that LaRouche began to promote himself actively as a Democrat. (His former political vehicle, the U.S. Labor Party, had fallen into apparent inactivity.)

Executive Intelligence .Review—Widely sold at tables and booths in many an airline, train and bus terminal by LaRouche followers, *Executive Intelligence Review* (EIR) is

notable for the wide range of subject areas reported on by its staff and for the insidious nature of its outreach to public officials and business leaders unaware of its true motives. The magazine generated a spin-off periodical called *Investigative Leads,* which in 1981 published the bizarre charge that the Anti-Defamation League, in collusion with the U.S. Department of Justice, had tried to promote the interests of the Invisible Empire, a violence-prone faction of the Ku Klux Klan. *Investigative Leads* is no longer a separate publication, but appears as an occasional special column in issues of *New Solidarity.*

EIR lists LaRouche as its "Founder and Contributing Editor." Besides its editorial staff, the magazine has 15 "intelligence directors" assigned to various geographical areas and to subjects such as economics, energy, law and military strategy. It also claims "international bureaus" in 19 cities in the U.S. and around the world.

EIR regularly publishes the LaRouche brand of conspiracy-oriented "intelligence" reports and outlandish accusations against such familiar targets as Israelis, U.S. State Department officials and other public figures. Examples of recent EIR headlines: "The present danger posed by Max Kampelman" (February 11, 1985); "The plot to deliver Israel to Dope, Inc." (March 26, 1985); "The shocking truth about Simon Wiesenthal" (May 14, 1985); "Brzezinski-Shultz alliance to sell out western Europe" (August 16, 1985); "State Department plots with Nazis to destroy Panama" (March 21, 1986); and the pointed "Governor Richard Lamm should hang at Nuremberg" (February 19, 1985).

EIR is distributed by Caucus Distributors, Inc., a New York corporation formed in 1981 to serve as the distribution and subscription service for LaRouche network publications.

LaRouche's 1980 Campaign

Benefiting (as he would also in the 1984 Presidential campaign, described later in this report) from extensive preparation and grassroots legwork by aggressive NCLC staffers and locally recruited volunteers, LaRouche entered 15 Democratic state primaries in 1980 and garnered a total of about 185,000 votes. Although this total represented a modest showing, it demonstrated, according to some political observers, that LaRouche had the ability to conceal his true ideological colors and present himself to the uninformed as a legitimate conservative Democrat.

Noteworthy was the candidate's success in qualifying for well over half a million taxpayer dollars in matching funds. LaRouche was declared eligible for matching funds on December 18, 1979, after demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Federal Election Commission at that point that he had met the campaign financing law requirement of contributions of at least $5,000 in at least 20 states (the $5,000 figure must consist of gifts of no more than $250 each). But it was another section of this election law that caused the matching funds to be terminated. On March 28, 1980, the FEC ruled that LaRouche had failed to receive the required minimum of at least 10% of the vote in two consecutive primaries in which he was a candidate. He became ineligible for federal matching funds as of April 17.

In no state did LaRouche elicit significant support; he received between 1% and

3% of the vote in most primaries. But the paranoid style of the candidate and his followers was publicly revealed in several state campaigns. Bizarre incidents and charges, reported in the local press, served to undermine LaRouche's own campaign efforts while at the same time, ironically, to strengthen his hold on his adherents.

For example, during the New Hampshire primary, LaRouche sought to have his security staff carry guns after he was denied Secret Service protection. When local officials and citizens objected, LaRouche characteristically charged them with being linked to a government-sponsored plot to assassinate him. Using the telephone and the press conference as offensive weapons, members of his New Hampshire campaign team impersonated newspaper reporters and representatives of private organizations, attempting to extract information or opinions from people suspected of complicity in alleged plots against LaRouche's life.

Although LaRouche's 1980 and 1984 Presidential campaigns fizzled, he has sought to remain involved in the national political arena, both directly and indirectly. Through *New Solidarity* and other publications, he maintains his general-audience propaganda platform. Moreover, certain LaRouche activists have served as candidates in important local races. They include NDPC official Mel Klenetsky, who ran against Mayor Edward Koch in the 1981 New York mayoral Democratic primary (and who had been the U.S. Labor Party candidate for governor of Illinois in 1978) and against U.S. Senator Daniel P. Moynihan of New York in the 1982 Democratic Senatorial primary Of that race, Moynihan has stated:

> 'There was no way Mel Klenetsky could win the Democratic nomination from me, [but] it would be a hollow victory if we got there by allowing a fascist, anti-Semitic conspiratorial element to be further legitimized as an element in our party. . .
> "We commenced to spend the whole of our campaign treasury against a candidate who could not beat us but could destroy the party."

Sources of Funding

Precise information about sources of funding for the LaRouche apparatus is not plentiful. As far back as 1978, an article in *Business Week* noted that "a good deal" of money comes to the operation from sales of literature and the soliciting of contributions from the public. The magazine said that LaRouche's own followers "are under pressure to bring in money." That kind of pressure is characteristic of religious and pseudo-religious cults. So is a practice disclosed by former LaRouche members and the families of members who have said that entire earnings from salaries and entire trust funds have been turned over by members to the apparatus.

A LaRouche propaganda mailing of several years ago may have provided insight into the funding question when it described *Executive Intelligence Review* as "a channel for special reports and technical consulting services" with 7,000 subscribers "chiefly among political, financial, industrial, and trade association clients internationally," at $400-a-year (it is now $396) plus individual-copy sales of 600-1,000 weekly.

Thus, if the organization's own figures are accurate, *Executive Intelligence Review* has produced well over $3 million annually for LaRouche's operation, but the accuracy of the figures is, of course, questionable.

Over the years, LaRouche-related legitimate business enterprises have reportedly served as income sources for the organization's various activities. One such business was Computron Technologies Corporation of New York, a computer software company dominated by LaRouche adherents, which had done some lucrative computer work for several major corporations before it filed several years ago under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

Another similar entity was Computype of Texas. Several USLP activists from Detroit served as incorporators of Computype in August, 1980, and a promotional mailing from the firm stated that it was organized by individuals "associated with Lyndon LaRouche and the *Executive Intelligence Review*." The firm, which claimed branches in Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago, Atlanta, Houston and Dallas, provided typesetting, graphics and printing services for the preparation of corporate documents. It had an orientation toward energy companies.

Computype eventually left the LaRouche orbit. The January 26, 1982 issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* contained a statement warning its readers to avoid any dealings with "an unsavory group operating out of Detroit. . . seeking subscriptions to a newsletter called Producers & Investors..." Obviously referring to recent Detroit defectors, the statement asserted that they had "abandoned the principles for which Lyndon LaRouche and this publication stand, and have thrown in their lot with the evil forces of Dope, Inc. and the Global 2000 genocide lobby." Identifying the Detroit group as operating "under the name of Inform America, Inc.," the statement asked readers to "advise us immediately" about solicitations for the group's publications or invitations "to invest money in businesses such as. . . Computype. . ."

Currently, two LaRouche-related printing firms recently relocated from New York to the Leesburg, Virginia area along with most of the LaRouche operation are doing an active business: PMR Printing Company, which reportedly handles the printing for the LaRouche-affiliated Campaigner Publications, and WorldComp, another printing entity which, according to its attorney, publishes textbooks for McGraw-Hill.

There may well be other major sources of income for the operation. For example, an Oklahoma oil millionaire and LaRouche supporter holds the title to the estate near Leesburg, Virginia occupied by LaRouche and his wife. (It should be noted as well that LaRouche declared, in testimony during his 1984 libel suit against NBC and ADL, that he has filed no federal income tax returns since 1972.)

Another important aspect of LaRouche's fundraising relates to his Presidential campaigns. As noted, LaRouche qualified for over half a million dollars in federal matching funds during his 1980 campaign for the Democratic nomination—although the Federal Election Commission later required his campaign to return over $50,000, plus a $15,000 penalty, due to election-law irregularities. The 1984 LaRouche Presidential campaign received nearly the same amount in federal matching funds, approximately $490,000.

It has been widely reported that several federal agencies—the FBI, the Secret Serv-

ice, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Federal Election Commission—are conducting investigations into questionable fundraising activities by the LaRouche organization. The probes involve numerous allegations of credit card fraud. While denying the charges, LaRouche and his associates, true to form, as noted by the New York *Times*

> "have leveled a wide range of accusations against some of the Federal officials investigating him, asserting that they are drug dealers, Nazis or K.G.B. agents. . ."

III. The LaRouchian Candidate

1984 Election

Lyndon LaRouche received 78,773 votes in the 1984 Presidential election (85 one-thousandths of one percent of the votes cast), as a result of being on the ballot in nineteen states.

He ran in Arkansas (receiving 1,890 votes), Colorado (4,662 votes), the District of Columbia (127 votes), Hawaii (654 votes), Iowa (6,248 votes), Kentucky (1,776 votes), Louisiana (3,552 votes), Michigan (3,862 votes), Minnesota (3,865 votes), Missouri (1,001 votes), New Hampshire (467 votes), North Dakota (1,278 votes), Ohio (10,693 votes), Tennessee (1,852 votes), Texas (14,613 votes), Vermont (423 votes), Virginia (13,307 votes), Washington (4,712 votes), and Wisconsin (3,791 votes).

LaRouche received $488,396 in federal matching funds for his campaign. According to figures released in May 1985 by the Federal Election Commission, LaRouche spent a total of $3,982,097 in his quest for the Presidency.

LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee fielded over 2,000 candidates in thirty states, most of them easily qualifying for the ballot. The NDPC ran candidates in a majority of Ohio's twenty-one congressional districts in the May 1984 primary, and won its first Democratic nomination for Congress.

According to Ronald Radosh and Dennis King in *The New Republic*, "All across the country this year [1984], NDPC candidates made impressive showings in scores of primary races for the U.S. Senate and House and for state legislative seats."'

- In North Carolina, the NDPC candidate for the Senate received 127,000 votes in a three-way vote, coming in second, with fifteen percent of the vote.
- In California, the NDPC candidate in the 45th C.D. received 49 percent of the vote in a two-way race.
- In Georgia, the NDPC candidate in the Sixth C.D., won 24 percent of the vote in a four-way race, coming in second, and gained a chance at the front-runner. In the runoff, the NDPC candidate received 34 percent of the total vote.

The NDPC also claimed to have captured over 200 Democratic county committee seats in California, Illinois, Florida, Massachusetts and other states. In suburban counties around Chicago, LaRouche followers won 47 seats, and their candidate for Will County auditor won the Democratic nomination with more than a 3,000 vote margin over the Democratic organization candidate.

LaRouche purchased fourteen half-hour spots on national television networks (and a vast number of local radio and TV spots as well). One 30-second TV spot opened with an image of a man whose face was masked over with a question mark. The voiceover went: "Do you know that there's a Soviet agent of influence on President Reagan's foreign intelligence advisory board?" Former Secretary of State Kissinger's face was then revealed, as the voiceover continued: "His name is Henry A. Kissinger."

In the course of the campaign LaRouche attacked Democratic Presidential nominee Walter Mondale on a national political broadcast as "a Soviet agent of influence" controlled by a "Swiss-dominated international grain cartel." (LaRouche paid CBS $250,000 for this half-hour program.) He stated that Mondale was "consciously supporting agreements that he and his circles have made with the Soviet Union on U.S. defense policy and grain policy."

Citing alleged personal threats to his life, LaRouche made few personal appearances during the campaign. His official biography asserted that he was under constant threat from "Moscow and Moscow-linked agencies" as well as being the target of McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger and Muammar el-Qaddafi. LaRouche also accused Andrei Sakharov of being an agent of the KGB, and called Secretary of State George Shultz a "bootlicking crybaby."

Campaign literature from the LaRouche camp contained a familiar litany of obsessions. One pamphlet issued by "Independent Democrats for LaRouche" was headlined, "ADL, Heritage Foundation Linked to Indira Gandhi's Assassins," and was signed by LaRouche. He stated:

> "... the ADL is on public record as a political supporter of Mrs. Gandhi's self-proclaimed assassins. . .
>
> "Essentially, it was a faction inside British intelligence which is primarily responsible for the terrorist gang which assassinated my dear friend, Indira Gandhi. . .
>
> "The problem is that Kissinger, and others, do make bloody threats against leading foreign politicians, and usually those politicians do die shortly afterward . . . Not one of them [leaders of government] would believe that as long as the U.S. tolerates Kissinger and his ilk around government, the U.S. would not kill any political figure to which Mr. Kissinger took exceptional dislike."

New Solidarity, the movement newspaper, asserted on October 22, 1984 that an assassination bureau had received an offer of funds to assassinate LaRouche.

In a national TV broadcast on April 27, 1984, LaRouche stated:

> "... You the voters are therefore left with a simple choice. Either you vote for Henry A. Kissinger, or you vote for me ... a new Reagan administration would be a Kissinger administration."

LaRouche concluded: "If you refuse this recommendation, some future space traveller may be so kind as to erect a tombstone on this destroyed planet, and on that tombstone write: 'Henry Kissinger Was Here.'"

1985 Elections

In 1985, the LaRouche organization fielded a number of candidates in state and local elections. The organization was particularly active in New Jersey, running full slates in the Democratic Primary for state-wide offices—including governor—and local school board seats. Many ran under the ballot title 'Inalienable Rights of Man Movement."

Elliot Greenspan, a self-styled "political consultant" who served as "state-wide president" of LaRouche's political arm, the National Democratic Policy Committee, announced in March that he was running to challenge incumbent Gov. Tom Kean "and his blue-blood, eastern establishment partners—the local agents for the IMF [International Monetary Fund] policy." Greenspan, who had challenged incumbent Bill Bradley for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate in the previous year, received approximately 5,600 votes, which placed him last in the field of six.

Greenspan, who also serves as an official of Caucus Distributors, Inc., a LaRouche front group under investigation in Boston for credit card fraud (see section VI), was jailed in October for refusing to comply with subpoenas from the Federal Grand Jury conducting the investigation. The organization was fined $220,000 for its refusal to comply with the subpoenas.

Every LaRouche candidate for the New Jersey assembly was soundly defeated in the Democratic primary, and none came close to capturing a school board seat.

The LaRouche effort in Atlanta's local election was noteworthy particularly because of the organization's success in persuading 17 Blacks, many elderly and all newcomers to politics, to run under the NDPC banner for city council and school board. Interviews conducted by the Atlanta *Constitution* with 10 of these revealed that one had never heard of LaRouche, another agreed to run only after learning that the LaRouchians had circulated petitions on her behalf, and several were not familiar with LaRouche's conspiracy theories.

The NDPC filed a $1 million lawsuit against both the *Constitution* and the Atlanta *Journal* and *Journal-Constitution* columnist Frederick Allen, accusing them of "a campaign of threats and intimidation" against the organization and its candidates. A federal judge dismissed the suit. Three days after the election, in which all LaRouche candidates went down to defeat (one managing to poll over 10,000 votes in an at-large school board race), NDPC's Georgia coordinator Gerald Belsky announced his candidacy in the 1986 Senatorial campaign for the seat held by Mack Mattingly.

One 1985 campaign which offered the LaRouche organization various publicity opportunities was the Mayor's race in New York City. The LaRouche candidate, Judah Rubinstein, characterized himself as being "in the republican-small r-tradition." Rubinstein is the NDPC's "New York Regional Director." His platform ranged from having the school system take "a more classical liberal arts approach to education," a long time LaRouche plank, to ousting certain local politicians he believed were "connected to the KGB." Rubinstein collected 9,186 votes, or less than 2% of the total cast in the Democratic primary.

Rubinstein's wife, Joyce Helen Rubinstein was arrested in August and charged with

attempted theft by deception in connection with the turning over of a coin collection valued at $77,000 belonging to an elderly Princeton, New Jersey woman. According to a report in the Manhattan weekly *Our Town,* Mrs. Rubinstein solicited the coins on behalf of Caucus Distributors, Inc., the same organization under investigation by the grand jury in Boston. Judah Rubinstein is one of the organization's five "initial directors."

The Farm Issue

One of the issues which the apparatus has tried to capitalize upon in recent years has been the plight of the family farmer. LaRouche has tried to make inroads in rural communities by projecting prophecies of an impending world-wide agricultural collapse and of mass starvation. LaRouche followers have made efforts during the past two years to speak at farm meetings organized by legitimate farm organizations and have set up conference calls among farmers to spread their propaganda.

The Schiller Institute has attempted to sign up farmers at propaganda meetings held in rural communities in the Midwest. LaRouche publications have blamed Reagan Administration cutbacks in farm support on the "dope lobby" and have attributed responsibility for farm foreclosures on an international banking conspiracy. An editorial in New *Solidarity* attacking the 1985 Farm Security Act asserts that farmers who are not put out of business "will be *de facto* share croppers for the large corporations who have bought up their land—and will produce at the level and price which these banking fronts demand."

During his last campaign for President in which his running mate was Mississippi farmer Billy Davis, LaRouche travelled to the farm of Tommy Kersey in central Georgia where he announced his agricultural program. Kersey, who has expressed his admiration for LaRouche, was one of the organizers of the American Agriculture Movement's tractorcade to Washington during the Carter Administration. He gained national attention in November 1985 when he and Larry Humphries, founder of an Oklahoma anti-Semitic paramilitary organization called the Heritage Library, led a group of armed followers to a central Georgia farm to forcefully stop an eviction.

Following their success in preventing the eviction, Humphries and Kersey travelled through the Midwest to inform farmers of the advantages of confronting authorities with force as they had done in Georgia. Their tour through Minnesota, where meetings attracted as many as 300 farmers, was organized by Pat O'Reilly, a farmer from Canby, Minnesota who ran for Congress from Minnesota's Second Congressional District as the NDPC candidate in 1984. O'Reilly, who compared Kersey to Patrick Henry and Nathan Hale, told a reporter that "farmers have to realize it's time to throw off the whole economic system." Arguing that the Farm Credit System "is a front for laundering Mafia and drug money," O'Reilly asserted that sheriffs violate the law when conducting foreclosures, and carry them out "because they are controlled by big money interests."

1986 Elections

On March 18, 1986, LaRouche candidates running in the Democratic Primary for the offices of Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State of Illinois received nationwide attention when they won their respective nominations to the astonishment of the party organization, which had virtually ignored their candidacies. The Democratic nominee for Governor, Adlai Stevenson, III, who political observers had predicted would be a strong contender to unseat the incumbent in November, immediately declared that he would not run on a party ticket with LaRouche candidates Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart. In his first speech following the primary, Stevenson asserted: 'There is no room in the Democratic Party for candidates. . . who preach anti-Semitism, who cavort with the Ku Klux Klan, and who want to destroy labor unions."

The strong consensus among political analysts in Illinois is that the LaRouche primary victories resulted from a combination of factors unrelated to the "issues" they raised (the AIDS crisis, drug dealing, etc.), including a lack of interest in the campaign on the part of the party, the media, and electorate as a whole, and internal party feuding in Chicago, which helped create a protest vote against the party-sponsored candidates. The two LaRouche candidates spent hardly any money on their campaigns, and Stevenson and the party professionals felt it unnecessary to campaign for his chosen candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State.

As Stevenson and the Democratic Party weighed a variety of unpleasant options, candidates Fairchild and Hart unveiled a "platform" which included Nuremberg tribunals for those deemed to be drug dealers and quarantine for all victims of AIDS. Fairchild, 28 years old, says he is a university graduate in electrical engineering who became interested in the LaRouche cause in 1982 after seeing a sign at the LaRouche table at O'Hare Airport reading "Nuke Jane Fonda."

Hart, 31, has been a LaRouche follower for 14 years and says she passed up college to join the organization. Prior to her unexpected success in Illinois, Hart had come to public attention in May of 1985 when she was charged with disrupting a speech by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee by handing him a piece of raw liver. A LaRouche spokesman in Chicago said that Mrs. Hart's presentation of liver was intended to symbolize "a pound of flesh." Just before the Illinois primary, LaRouche supporters barged into the campaign office of Mrs. Hart's opponent and demanded that a worker take "the AIDS test."

The Illinois primary also highlighted the NDPC's tactics of seeking to grab Democratic Party nominations in areas with relatively safe Republican incumbents. With the party so weak that it is unable to field a candidate of its own, LaRouchians move into the vacuum to gain free publicity and the respectability that comes with running under the banner of the Democratic Party. Two NDPC candidates in Illinois won uncontested Democratic primaries. William J. Brenner, former President of the Iriquois County National Farmer's Organization (NFO), won in the 15th Congressional District, which includes Kankakee. (Kankakee's Democratic chairman, who says she "doesn't know the man," has asserted that the party organization will not support Brenner.) Brenner has said that he became acquainted with LaRouche by reading literature

passed out at NFO meetings. The other LaRouche congressional candidate running as a Democrat in Illinois is Dominick J. Jeffrey of LaGrange (13th C.D.).

Moving quickly following the Illinois primary to communicate their concern to state party offices, the Democratic National Committee began providing information about LaRouche to party leaders and called upon them to monitor closely the views of all primary candidates. A spokesman for Democratic National Chairman Paul Kirk said that Mr. LaRouche and his supporters represent "the kook fringe of American politics," adding that the party "abhors their extremism and outrageous activities."

For its part, LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee announced that it was fielding seven candidates for governor, fourteen for the U.S. Senate, 146 for the U.S. House of Representatives, and more than 600 for state legislative and local party posts in 29 states. Nearly all are seeking the designation of the Democratic Party, though several are running as Republicans. In announcing these candidacies, National Democratic Policy Committee Chairman Warren Hamerman proclaimed:

> "Lyndon LaRouche is viewed by these candidates as the greatest political leader and economist of the 20th century, and they are proud to be associated with him. They feel he is leading the battle to save western civilization."

Outside of Illinois, the National Democratic Policy Committee has been particularly active promoting LaRouche candidacies in Texas, California, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In Texas, LaRouchians are running for almost 200 offices ranging from precinct chairman to state agricultural commissioner. In two congressional races encompassing strong Republican districts in the Houston area, LaRouchians are running unchallenged for the Democratic nomination.

In California, following the Illinois primary, the chairman of the Orange County Democratic Party announced that he would conduct a write-in campaign in an effort to stop a LaRouchian from winning the Democratic nomination in the 40th congressional district by default. Former Judge Bruce Sumner said that he was entering the race against Art Hoffmann "to give the Democrats of the district a standard-bearer who is not an extremist representing an absurd but dangerous philosophy." Hoffmann was the only candidate who filed for the nomination in time to meet the March 7th deadline. LaRouche candidates are contesting for nominations in 18 other congressional districts as well as the Senate seat now held by Alan Cranston.

In Pennsylvania, approximately 130 LaRouchians are running for office, led by Stephen Douglas, a longtime activist. Douglas, who received less than one percent of the vote when he challenged Frank Rizzo for Mayor of Philadelphia in 1983, is running for the Democratic nomination for Governor as he did in 1982. He has adopted the practice of refusing to shake hands to avoid getting AIDS.

In Ohio, the LaRouche ticket is headed by Don Scott, who is challenging veteran Senator John Glenn in the Democratic primary. Scott, a farmer from St. Paris, managed to win a contested Democratic nomination for a congressional seat in 1984 and went on to receive almost a quarter of the total vote cast in the general election. The Democratic nomination in the 4th Congressional District has gone by default to a LaRouche adherent, as it did in 1984. LaRouche candidates are running in 14 Ohio

congressional districts in 1986, including two in Republican primaries.

In New Hampshire's Senatorial race, where the only Democrat to file as of this writing is LaRouche follower Robert Patton, the Republican incumbent Warren Rudman has told the state's Democrats how bad it would be for their party to have Patton on the ballot representing them in November. According to a report in the Washington *Post*, Rudman says he would prefer not to campaign against Patton, but a Democratic state official responded that Democrats "hope to have a credible candidate" after the September primary, for which the filing deadline is June 13.

Two LaRouchians who ran for office in 1985, NDPC "leaders" Elliot Greenspan in New Jersey and Judah Rubinstein in New York, have announced their candidacies for 1986. This time Greenspan is running for a congressional nomination and Rubinstein is challenging incumbent Governor Mario Cuomo. At a news conference in Trenton following the Illinois primary, Greenspan said that in addition to challenging for each of New Jersey's fourteen congressional seats, as many as 1,000 NDPC candidates will run in various local races.

At the press conference announcing his candidacy, Rubinstein was asked whether Cuomo's religion would be an issue, to which he replied "I would say absolutely his Catholicism is not an issue because Governor Cuomo is a 'bad Catholic.'" Webster Tarpley, the LaRouche candidate for the U.S. Senate seat currently held by Alfonse D'Amato, attacked New York's other Senator, Daniel Patrick Moynihan as "a liar, a hypocrite, a spalpeen [Irish for rascal] and a bully." Moynihan has been outspokenly critical of the LaRouche cult, and following the Illinois primary denounced them on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Not surprisingly, LaRouche propaganda was quick to seize a perceived advantage in Illinois, proclaiming in grandiose terms a new surge of political support for LaRouche. An article entitled "What the Illinois primary vote means for 1988" in the April 4, 1986 issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* claimed:

> "Whereas most of the Democratic leadership remains in fantasyland—emulating [Adlai] Stevenson's blunders by hurling slanders against LaRouche and insisting that the Illinois vote was a 'fluke—many Democrats on the regional, local, and precinct level are offering to collaborate with the victorious LaRouche candidates and to extend the Illinois victory to other states."

The EIR "analysis" continued, reflecting the usual LaRouche-style self-promotion:

> *"What makes LaRouche different?*
>
> "There are three factors which give the LaRouche movement a more explosive potential for a 'breakout' by this core constituency than ever before, all of which factors the leaders of the Liberal Establishment are painfully aware of: 1) An economic blowout is around the corner, arising from accumulated domestic and foreign non-performing debt and a banking collapse; 2) LaRouche is far brighter and more ruthless than any other political figure this constituency base has gravitated toward in the past; and 3) LaRouche's policies, especially their moral foundation, gain him a broad base of support among the economically ravaged, as well as governments, parties, and unions abroad, in nations abused by the International Mone-

tary Fund. All of these factors make LaRouche a top contender for the presidency in 1988.

"All this adds up to a panic among the top circles of the Establishment. . . ."

Other observers would doubtless disagree about such promising prospects for LaRouche—especially in view of the recent intense media focus on the LaRouche movement's nature and tactics, which will likely lead to increased rejection, rather than support, from an informed American public.

IV. The Leesburg Story

A little more than two years ago the LaRouche operation began moving from New York and Washington, D.C. to Leesburg, Virginia, a small town of about 12,000, less than an hour's drive from Washington. The new presence has been controversial, marked by disputes with local government authorities and complaints by residents of intimidation. By various estimates, 150 to 300 LaRouche followers now live in and around town. Lyndon LaRouche and his wife occupy a large, fortified estate in Loudoun County, outside Leesburg. The cult's various business and political concerns have purchased $4.4 million in property in Virginia and nearby Maryland, including a bookstore in a prominent business district location in Leesburg, a farm in Loudoun County, a radio station in Brunswick, Maryland, and a large tract of mountainous timberland in southwest Virginia. Two men with military backgrounds in unconventional warfare are part owners of the latter property.

LaRouche followers have attempted with little success to gain the support of the community. In December 1985 a LaRouche-controlled company began publishing a weekly newspaper, the *Loudoun County News,* as a supplement to the group's *New Solidarity.* The *News'* content is partly mainstream and pitched to a local readership, and the number of non-LaRouche advertisers has risen sharply in recent months. Other efforts at winning acceptance have failed; cult members were rebuffed in a recent attempt to exert influence in a local businessmen's group.

The cult's presence has alarmed many residents and officials. Controversies have arisen recently over the operation of a LaRouche summer camp and renewal of LaRouche's bodyguards' licenses to carry concealed weapons. The summer camp issue caused an outcry from much of the community. The question of weapons licenses pitted LaRouche's forces against the Sheriff and the Commonwealth's Attorney. In these conflicts, the LaRouchians have denounced their opponents as drug traffickers, nuclear-freezeniks, and KGB agents and have accused them of aiding an FBI-ADL assassination plot against LaRouche. The charges appeared in *Executive Intelligence Review* news releases distributed in Leesburg and elsewhere.

Cult members have photographed speakers at public meetings and engaged in a general pattern of intimidation against critics, placing pretense telephone calls and printing slurs in handbills distributed locally and in Washington. A complaint about an alleged death threat against a prominent critic of LaRouche is on file with the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department.

LaRouche Fronts and Businesses in Leesburg

Two LaRouche publications have moved to Leesburg. *Executive Intelligence Review* (EIR) and Campaigner Publications, publisher of *New Solidarity* and the *Loudoun County News,* share offices at 20 South King Street. Recent *Executive Intelligence Review* news releases list a Leesburg contact and phone number in addition to a Washington number.

At least two LaRouche-related businesses have also moved from New York to Leesburg and vicinity: PMR Printing Company, located in eastern Loudoun County near Dulles Airport, and WorldComp, another publishing operation. PMR Printing reportedly handles printing for Campaigner Publications.

Property Acquisitions

Since mid-1984 LaRouche businesses and associates have purchased property in the Leesburg area totaling $2.7 million, according to property deeds. An Oklahoma oil millionaire, David Nick Anderson, has title to LaRouche's estate on Leesburg Mountain, for which he paid $1.3 million. Anderson was a contributor to LaRouche's 1984 Presidential campaign.

A group called Lafayette/Leesburg Ltd. Partnership paid $373,000 for a lot in a Leesburg industrial park for development into a printing plant and office complex. According to court records cited by the *Loudoun Times-Mirror,* an unaffiliated weekly newspaper, one of Lafayette/Leesburg's two trustees is Edward Spannaus, a LaRouche Presidential campaign official.

A concern called Publication Equities, whose director is Edward Spannaus, according to incorporation papers, bought a downtown storefront in Leesburg for $275,000 and renovated it into an upscale bookstore. The store stocks LaRouche's writings as well as mainstream publications. Cultural events such as recitals are reportedly held there as well.

Publication Equities also paid $400,000 for a 64-acre farm on Short Hills Ridge close to Neersville. For the last two summers the site has been operated as a summer camp for LaRouche employees without the necessary zoning variances. An application for a waiver to permit the camp to continue has aroused sharp controversy in the last several months.

Radio Station Purchased

Most recently, LaRouche associates arranged to purchase radio station WTRI-AM in Brunswick, Maryland, for $350,000. Located across the Potomac River in Maryland, the station serves part of Loudoun County, Virginia. According to the application for transfer of license on file with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) the station was being purchased by Elektra Broadcasting Associates, a Virginia corporation. W. Allen Salisbury and Christina Heuth, both of Leesburg, are listed as president

and vice-president of Elektra. Both their names appear—slightly differently as Allen Salisbury and Christina Huth—on the masthead of the LaRouche-af filiated *Executive Intelligence Review* as contributing editor and director of press services, respectively. Huth is also a regular contributor to the LaRouche *Loudoun County News.* Reached through their posts with Campaigner Publications, both Salisbury and Heuth or Huth acknowledged to the independent *Loudoun Times-Mirror* that they were the same persons listed on the FCC application.

Another Elektra officer listed in both the FCC application and Elektra's articles of incorporation is Milton Croom of Raleigh, North Carolina. Croom is featured in an article in New *Solidarity* of March 14, 1986 as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate from North Carolina.

Allen Salisbury told the *Times-Mirror* that he put up the $350,000 purchase price for the radio station. He said that LaRouche had nothing to do with its operation and put up no money toward its purchase. Salisbury acknowledged that Elektra Broadcasting Associates' address and phone number in the FCC application are his home address and phone number.

A Training Facility

A large tract of timberland in Pulaski County, Virginia was purchased in 1984 by a partnership in which a LaRouche-associated firm owns a 75% interest. The partners in the firm, Dan Bar Unlimited, are Anthony W. Murdock, Drexel B. Cochran, and the LaRouche-linked Publication Equities. (Note: Cochran's wife told the Washington *Post* that her husband is no longer part-owner of the property.)

According to the partnership papers, the business of the partnership consists of buying and improving real estate in Pulaski County to conduct farming, "and to enter into agreements to perform training" for others. Last year, Murdock told the *Southwest Times,* a Pulaski County newspaper, that he received income from a consulting business with "overseas clients." He indicated that he had plans for pistol and rifle ranges. Murdock granted the newspaper interview to dispel reported rumors that the property was to be used variously for hazardous waste disposal and for paramilitary training.

Two of Dan Bar's principals and the signatory for the third have either military backgrounds or other weapons experience. Mary B. Goldstein, who signed the partnership papers for Publication Equities, is a LaRouche bodyguard who from 1984 to early 1986 held a concealed weapons permit from Loudoun County. According to the Washington *Post* and an April, 1986 NBC News broadcast, Murdock retired from the U.S. Army Special Forces in 1975. NBC also said that from 1976-1982 he was in intelligence at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. Murdock told the *Southwest Times* last year that he had been involved in foreign intelligence operations, working closely with a counterterrorist training program.

Drexel B. Cochran is also a retired military man. According to a 1980 *Orlando Sentinel* article cited by the Washington *Post,* Cochran is a former U.S. Air Force colonel who held several high Pentagon posts in the Sixties and Seventies. After retiring in 1978,

according to the *Post,* he taught at a "counterterrorism school" in Powder Springs, Georgia. This is believed to be the Cobray International School in Powder Springs, run by the late Mitchell WerBell. WerBell has been described by the New York *Times* and other newspapers as an international arms dealer and former mercenary. Most of LaRouche's bodyguards received firearms training at Cobray, according to their applications for concealed weapons permits in Loudoun County.

Tactics of Intimidation

LaRouche cult members have attempted to intimidate critics in various ways on many occasions. The situation in Leesburg offers several typical illustrations.

At a Loudoun County Planning Commission hearing last September, on a zoning waiver to allow the operation of a controversial summer camp for children of LaRouche employees, a photographer identifying himself as a representative of Campaigner Publications took pictures of residents who testified in opposition to the LaRouche group's zoning waiver request. Many perceived this as harassment, according to reports in the Washington *Post* and the New York *Times.* One woman who testified at that hearing appeared in sunglasses and a wig, lest she be identified and subjected to "harassment," she said.

Noting the fearful atmosphere that has come over Leesburg in recent months, an article in the April 11, 1986 New York *Times* observed:

> "Ask people on the brick sidewalks of Leesburg about the man whose supporters won upset primary victories in Illinois last month, and they will glance over their shoulders before opening their mouths. Ask over the phone and they will not talk at all. Newcomers are regarded with suspicion, and the close-knit small-town atmosphere is gone."

The *Times* article also quoted a long-time Leesburg resident who has criticized LaRouche activities and who has, in turn, been accused of being a drug pusher:

> "You don't talk in restaurants, or talk openly in public places. If you talk with a friend on the street and a stranger walks past, you say, 'I wonder if he's one of them.'"

Pretense Telephone Calls

Other intimidation has included pretense telephone approaches, in which the callers falsely identify themselves as representing various organizations on legitimate business. The LaRouche organization has employed this practice for years. On the national scene *U.S. News and World Report* secured a 1983 federal court injunction against the LaRouche organization's Campaigner Publications for impersonating a U.S. News reporter.

In Leesburg, at a hearing before the county Board of Zoning Appeals, several persons testified under oath that they had received pretense calls that they believe to have been made by LaRouche followers. Tracy Siani, a Loudoun resident, said that she

had received a call from a woman claiming to be a researcher at George Washington University. The caller asked Ms. Siani what she knew about LaRouche and his affiliations. Ms. Siani talked openly with the caller only to learn later that the caller was not who she claimed to be. Another Loudoun resident, James Ludlum, also testified under oath that he received a similar call from someone claiming to be a Jesuit priest working for Father Robert Drinan. He wasn't.

Last November the Washington, D.C. office of the Anti-Defamation League was asked by a Leesburg reporter to verify that an "Allen Klein" worked for the ADL, since someone using that name and claiming affiliation with ADL had been phoning Leesburg residents and officials, including the chairman of the county board of supervisors, about LaRouche. No one by that name is an ADL employee.

Several offices of the Anti-Defamation League have also received calls originating in Leesburg from individuals claiming to be reporters with news organizations including Independent Network News, quizzing ADL staff about such subjects as contacts with law enforcement officials. The news organizations told the League that the callers were not employed by them. The telephone number given by one caller was a Leesburg number and the post office box address given is used by the Arlington, Virginia firm employing LaRouche's bodyguards. The firm itself is run by LaRouche associates.

At the Board of Zoning Appeals, other opponents of the LaRouche summer camp testified that they knew other residents who wished to oppose the camp, but were afraid to appear. Another resident, a former neighbor of the LaRouches, testified that Mrs. LaRouche and her bodyguards used to go horseback riding through the neighbors' property while armed, even after they were asked to leave their weapons behind. According to a report in the New York *Times*, residents have periodically complained to the police, particularly when youngsters on horseback have strayed onto the LaRouche estate and been intercepted by uniformed—and armed—security men.

Alleged Threats

In late February 1986 one critic of LaRouche and his supporters allegedly received harassing phone calls, one threatening, after he was interviewed on WRC-TV, the NBC affiliate in Washington, D.C. The caller, who wouldn't identify himself, allegedly asked for personal information, challenged the man's right to speak against LaRouche, and, finally, asked the man whether he felt safe. A complaint on the incident was filed with the Loudoun County Sheriffs Department February 24 and is under investigation. A LaRouche-linked organization and two of its employees are now suing the man for libel and slander in connection with remarks made during the WRC interview.

Another opponent, whose outspoken criticism earned her attacks in LaRouche publications, allegedly received what she said sounded to her like a death threat. While being interviewed on the street by WRC-TV the woman heard a passerby, whom she believed to be a LaRouche associate, say, "You're dead. . . ."A complaint was filed with the Leesburg Police Department. The woman subsequently decided not to proceed with the complaint.

A History of Provocation

Perhaps the most widely reported incident among the many cases of abusive, deliberately provocative tactics of intimidation and confrontation by LaRouche followers occurred in 1982. On February 7, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his wife Nancy, walking through Newark (NJ) Airport, chanced to pass a Fusion Energy Foundation "information booth" manned by LaRouche followers Ellen Kaplan and Thomas Simpson. Kissinger, one of the arch devils in LaRouche's Pandemonium, was on his way to Boston where three days later he underwent a triple-bypass heart operation. According to a report in *The Record* (Bergen County, NJ) of March 4 (based on an interview with Kaplan herself), Simpson asked Kissinger, "Why did you prolong the Vietnam war?" Kissinger made a comment to his wife, whereupon Kaplan stepped forward and asked him, "Do you sleep with young boys at the Carlyle Hotel?" According to Kaplan, Nancy Kissinger then grabbed her "by the throat" and said, "Do you want to get slugged?"

Kaplan filed a suit charging assault. Some time later, commenting on the obscene question that apparently had triggered the alleged reaction of Mrs. Kissinger, Kaplan said to a *Record* interviewer, "Boy are these people touchy!"

On June 10, a Newark municipal judge acquitted Mrs. Kissinger of the assault charges, describing her action as "a spontaneous. . . human reaction."

Bizarre and disruptive confrontational actions are common in the LaRouche repertoire. On May 7, 1985, Milwaukee Archbishop Rembert Weakland was presenting a lecture on "Our Social Values Versus Our Economic Strategy" at North Shore Congregation Israel in Glencoe, Illinois, when his speech was interrupted by a man and a woman who identified themselves as representatives of the Schiller Institute, a LaRouche organization. The woman presented the archbishop with a foil-wrapped piece of raw liver. The two individuals were removed from the hall and charged with disorderly conduct. (See also page 17.)

A similar incident is reported in an article in the LaRouche publication *New Solidarity* of April 29, 1985. According to the article, a representative of the Schiller Institute encountered Henry Kissinger at a board meeting in New York, and when the young woman was taken away by security guards a "bleeding pound of raw liver appeared on Kissinger's table representing the 'pound of flesh' demanded by the IMF [International Monetary Fund]."

On May 3, 1985, the Pittsburgh *Press* reported that a speech by a U.S. State Department official before a local meeting of the World Affairs Council was disrupted by protesters from the Schiller Institute. An individual who identified himself as a member of the Schiller Institute was pulled from the podium and led from the room, according to the article. The New York *Times* of May 29 reported that an individual identified as "a citizen in the Schiller Institute" disrupted a speech by U.S. diplomat Richard R. Burt before the World Affairs Council of Washington, D.C.

Attacks on Critics in LaRouche Publications

Yet another form of intimidation has been the publication of vicious attacks against prominent critics of LaRouche and his supporters. These charges appear in

Executive Intelligence Review handbills distributed in Loudoun County and elsewhere. One such broadside with LaRouche's byline is titled, 'What the Loudoun *Times-Mirror* Refuses to Report on the Moscow Fellow-Travelers' Nest in Loudoun." In this piece, date-lined Leesburg, November 6, 1985, LaRouche accuses five local residents, including a prominent county official, of being among "the county's less patriotic residents," and claims that they "and their confederates are part of a highly organized nest of Soviet fellow-travelers in the county, and all have allied themselves knowingly with persons and organizations which are part of the international drug lobby." LaRouche accuses one woman of being "a witting accomplice of that treasonous nest of gossiping liars."

The New York *Times* noted that LaRouche followers blamed the opposition on "the dope lobby" and unnamed Communists and "sodomists'—again, tactics typical of the movement and its leader over the years. (For illustrations of vicious LaRouche-style name-calling against a wide variety of targets, see Appendix A, "The LaRouche Cult's Fantasy World—A Sampler.")

LaRouche charged that the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department was part of a Federal Bureau of Investigation plot to facilitate LaRouche's assassination. In "U.S. Anti-Terrorist Campaign a Fake: Dept. of Justice Covers for Terrorists," LaRouche claimed that "officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the FBI) had used Loudoun County (Virginia) Deputy Sheriff Donald Moore in an attempt to strip assassination-target LaRouche of physical security, and Loudoun County Sheriff John Isom was heavily pressured to allow Moore's falsified report to be filed. These facts are only among the most recent additions to a massive dossier, showing that the FBI is a witting and central part of an operation intended to ensure the early killing" of LaRouche.

Libel Suits—Another Tactic

A more expensive technique of intimidating opponents is the libel suit. In the last few years, LaRouche and his associates have unsuccessfully sued several national organizations for libel, including NBC and the ADL. Although LaRouche did not win these suits, the respondents incurred large legal bills for defense.

In the most recent such case, on March 25, 1986, a LaRouche group filed a libel and slander suit for $2 million against a Leesburg businessman for remarks made in an interview with WRC-TV, the NBC affiliate in Washington, D.C. (For further detail about lawsuits by and against LaRouche, see section VII.)

Controversy Over Concealed Weapons Permits

A controversy over concealed weapons permits for LaRouche's bodyguards erupted last fall, pitting LaRouche's followers against the Sheriff and Commonwealth's Attorney.

For two years, LaRouche's six bodyguards have had permits to carry concealed weapons in Virginia. The firearms listed in their permit applications include semi-automatic and automatic weapons. The bodyguards list several weapons training schools they attended including the Cobray International School in Powder Springs, Georgia, which was run by the late Mitchell WerBell. The bodyguards are employed by a firm named Premiere Services whose address is an Arlington apartment listed to

Scanlon/Sloan, two LaRouche associates. Leo Scanlon is a LaRouche bodyguard who holds a license from the Commonwealth of Virginia for the private security firm. He and Dana Sloan are officials of the Schiller Institute.

A controversy was touched off when the Loudoun Sheriff and the Commonwealth's Attorney recommended against renewing the concealed weapons permits for two bodyguards whose permits had expired. A Sheriff's Deputy wrote in a background investigation report that the alleged threats cited by the LaRouche group to justify the permits appeared to be:

> "1. Undocumented through regular law enforcement agencies; 2. Nebulous to the point of unreality; 3. Tenuous in regard to the threat-makers' capability or motive; 4. Chiefly intended to promote a 'bunker mentality' amongst Mr. LaRouche's followers."

In an *Executive Intelligence Review* handbill, LaRouche charged that the Deputy's report had been falsified, and alleged that the FBI had used the Deputy to try to deprive LaRouche of physical security. In support of his claim that the guards needed concealed weapons, LaRouche claimed in a leaflet:

> "I have a major personal security problem so that only to the extent that the instant my enemies know that I have been stripped of security. . . the assassination-teams of professional mercenaries now being trained in Canada and along the Mexico border may be expected to start arriving on the streets of Leesburg....
>
> "If they come, there will be many people dead or mutilated within as short an interval as sixty seconds of fire."

Loudoun County Circuit Court Judge Thomas Horne ruled in February 1986 that no more than two bodyguards at a time may carry concealed weapons, and ordered Premiere Services' attorney to come up with procedures for notifying the Sheriff's Department whenever LaRouche is accompanied outside his estate by bodyguards with concealed weapons.

LaRouche Summer Camp Controversy

Last fall the request by LaRouche-linked Campaigner Publications for a zoning waiver to continue to operate a summer camp became the focus of a debate on the presence of the cult in Loudoun County. Opponents expressed fears that the camp would be used for paramilitary training and for indoctrinating youngsters. Speaking at zoning board hearings opponents also cited intimidation by supporters of the camp. Supporters of the camp for the children of employees of LaRouche-linked enterprises denied that LaRouche has anything to do with the camp's operation. Camp director Susan Ulanowsky said that LaRouche's views influenced the camp only to the extent that he advocated a return to the classics and the camp is based on the classics.

In February the Board of Zoning Appeals denied Campaigner Publications' application, and the group's lawyer recommended that they appeal the decision to the Loudoun County Circuit Court.

V. The International Front

LaRouche's operation in Leesburg, Virginia, sits at the center of an international complex of affiliated organizations and publications. The international operation has overseas units grouped as the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC), European Labor Party and the Schiller Institute, with their European headquarters in Weisbaden, the Federal Republic of Germany. There are also offices in Copenhagen, Dusseldorf, Milan, Paris, Rome and Stockholm. New Solidarity International Press Service also lists offices in these cities.

The LaRouche organization in Stockholm recently broke into the news because of the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden. A suspect in that case-arrested soon after the murder, but subsequently released when an eyewitness retracted his positive identification—was a former member of the European Labor Party, the Swedish political party associated with LaRouche. Both the Swedish branch of the European Labor Party, known by the initials EAP, and the Schiller Institute, have denied any connection with the killing. Palme had been the subject of frequent attacks in New *Solidarity* and *Executive Intelligence Review.*

The ICLC, the Schiller Institute and the various LaRouche publications also have offices in Mexico City; Bogota, Colombia; and Lima, Peru. LaRouche has concentrated his activities in "Ibero-America"—as he refers to Central and South America—primarily in Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and most recently, Panama. *Executive Intelligence Review* also lists "International Bureaus" in Bangkok, Thailand; Bonn, West Germany; Caracas, Venezuela; Milan, Italy; and New Delhi, India.

Over the years, LaRouche publications have provided a window through which his attitudes about various governments and their leaders was clearly visible.

Attitude on Soviet Union

LaRouche's political writings and articles by his followers in *New Solidarity* and *Executive Intelligence Review* at one time often reflected a positive attitude toward Soviet policies and actions. In the foreword to his 1979 book, *Will the Soviets Rule During the 1980's?,* LaRouche called the idea that Soviet leadership has ambitions for world domination a "delusion." In the same book LaRouche assailed "London, Manhattan and Washington" as being "obsessively on a manic geopolitical kick, with destabilizations on Soviet borders, an effort to crush Soviet treaty partners generally. . ."

Notable is the LaRouche organization's view of the continuing struggle of the Polish people through the Solidarity Union movement to free themselves from Soviet-dominated tyranny. An article in the January 4, 1982 issue of New *Solidarity* accused the Reagan administration of "[p]rovoking a Soviet military intervention into Poland," adding that "the Soviets made it quite clear that they are in no mood for any further Western interference in East bloc affairs, and they will resort to military force if they have to in order to prevent Poland from slipping under the reign of anarchy promoted by British-linked forces." The article called then-Secretary of State Haig "a leading

spokesman for the forces *Pravda* charged are seeking to provoke direct Soviet intervention in Poland." LaRouche's basic opposition to Solidarity and its efforts was obvious from a series of articles which ran during 1981 in *New Solidarity.* In the June 22, 1981 issue, LaRouche wrote: "The forces engaged in Poland's recent mass political strikes have been so narrowly occupied with their hostility to Soviet hegemony that they have been self-blinded to the true purposes of many among their supposed 'foreign friends.'"

In late 1983, however, the LaRouche publications began to adopt an anti-Soviet posture. In addition to charging perceived enemies of LaRouche with being CIA agents, the cult now accused these enemies of being "agents of the KGB or Soviet agents of influence, i.e., Walter Mondale and Henry Kissinger among others."

In 1986, United States support for democratic elections in the Philippines was treated in the pages of LaRouchian publications as part of a conspiracy to turn over the Pacific to the Soviets. The March 14, 1986 *Executive Intelligence Review* article entitled, "Queen Backs New Yalta in Pacific" begins as follows: "At almost the same time as the U.S. State Department orchestrated the overthrow of Philippine President Marcos, the Queen of England was in New Zealand helping to hand the Pacific over to the Soviets." A photograph of two close LaRouche aides, Paul Goldstein and Uwe Henke-Parpart, with Ferdinand Marcos in Manila appeared in the December 13, 1985 issue of New *Solidarity.* The paper offered no explanation as to the purpose of this visit with Marcos.

There have been other examples of personal contacts with world leaders. Earlier in the 1980s LaRouche himself had met with the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and former President Jose Lopez-Portillo of Mexico, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and President Alan Garcia of Peru.

"Ibero-America"

Latin American countries have garnered a larger share of LaRouche organizational interest since the beginning of the 80s.

In January 1985, a Spanish-language edition of the book *Narcotrafico, SA: The New Opium War* was released at a press conference in Washington, D.C. A press release announcing the book stated that "The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Henry Kissinger have personally played a key role in destroying the productive economies of Ibero-American countries and forcing them to convert to 'narco-economics.'"

In *Narcotrafico* as well as in *New Solidarity, Nueva Solidaridad* (Mexican publication), *and Executive Intelligence Review,* a conservative lay organization called Tradition, Family and Patriotism (TFP) has been charged with terrorism and assassination plots—especially of the Pope—directed by a network headed by Queen Elizabeth II of England, Jews, Gnostics, and international drug pushers.

Other South American targets of LaRouchian venom on an international scale are the National Action Party (PAN) of Mexico, a conservative rival party to the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (the party of Lopez-Portillo and other Mexican leaders with whom LaRouche has publicized his contacts), and leading Venezuelan business-

man, Gustavo Cisneros. The LaRouchian press release on *Narcotiafico* says the book exposes "the Cisneros family (the Bronfmans of Venezuela), their connections to the international drug banks and their praise for the drug economy model imposed on Jamaica by David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger."

In February 1985 Venezuelan authorities arrested four LaRouche followers in Caracas—3 Mexicans and an Italian. The charges concerned laws prohibiting foreigners from involvement in Venezuelan politics and requiring foreign journalists to register with the government. The first three were deported to Mexico on February 7, and the Italian citizen was held in custody until deportation was arranged with the Italian government.

The LaRouche groups in Europe and Latin America have also been very active in electoral politics as they have in the United States. LaRouche's wife Helga has led the EAP ticket in Germany, for example, and according to observers, a great deal of money has been spent on these campaigns although they apparently have had little success.

VI. Charges of Fraud and Falsehood

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (under the direction of the U.S. Attorneys[1] Office in Boston), the Federal Election Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, and United States Secret Service are currently involved in several overlapping civil and criminal investigations of Lyndon LaRouche's various organizations.

The office of U.S. Attorney William F. Weld recently filed an affidavit in Federal District Court in Boston which said that its preliminary findings indicated an "extensive nationwide pattern" of credit card frauds leading to "hundreds of unauthorized charges apparently totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars." In response, LaRouche said that Mr. Weld was involved with "sophisticated drug money-laundering operations." The fraud investigation is now before a grand jury in Boston.

Last year LaRouche, his associates and organizations responded by filing suits against: U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, the Department of Justice, FBI Director William Webster, and the Federal Election Commission. In papers filed last fall in U.S. District Court in New York, the Assistant U.S. Attorney in charge of the criminal investigation in Boston stated that these are "suits that seek to interfere with the ongoing criminal investigation."

In a motion to intervene in the LaRouche suit against the Federal Election Commission, the Assistant U.S. Attorney argued: "The United States of America submits that plaintiffs' civil discovery requests are intended to monitor and impede the progress of the criminal investigation in the District of Massachusetts and to help prepare for the criminal defense of LaRouche defendants." In the suit against the Federal Election Commission (FEC) LaRouche associates complain that the FEC's investigation of the LaRouche Presidential campaign and other actions "are intended to harass, intimidate and prevent the plaintiffs from fully exercising their constitutionally protected rights."

According to the New York *Times* the Federal Election Commission's investigation revealed that LaRouche's Presidential campaign in 1984 raised more than 70 percent of its money through credit card charges, telephone appeals or personal solicitations in public places. The files of the Commission contained numerous complaints from people across the country who stated that representatives of LaRouche obtained the complainants' Visa or MasterCard numbers and, without permission, billed their accounts for hundreds or thousands of dollars for LaRouche's campaign.

A 75-year-old widow living in a mobile home in Modesto, California, Mrs. Ordel E. Bradley, told the New York *Times* that she gave $20 to a LaRouche representative at the San Francisco airport in 1984. According to her complaint to the Federal Election Commission, individuals who identified themselves as representing the LaRouche campaign harassed her by phoning two or three times a day for a month. The *Times* reported that the next thing she knew she had lent the campaign $950, and over the following months was "talked into making loans of monies that represented my life savings." In her complaint to the FEC, Mrs. Bradley said she had lent $30,000 to the LaRouche organization but had received no interest payments.

Federal Election Commission records revealed a history of difficulties concerning LaRouche campaign workers, including charges of forgery and fraud. In LaRouche's 1980 Presidential campaign, the FEC charged that his organization forged the names of supposed contributors on checks and money orders and listed the money as campaign donations. (In order to qualify for Federal matching funds, Presidential candidates are required to show that they receive $5,000 in individual contributions from at least twenty states.)

The Commission found more than 75 improper donations in the 1980 campaign. LaRouche officially accepted liability for civil penalties and repayments incurred in the 1980 campaign and later paid a $15,000 civil penalty. After the Commission filed suit and threatened to withhold Federal matching funds for LaRouche's 1984 campaign, the money was paid. While deliberations were taking place on this question in 1984, LaRouche supporters picketed the headquarters of the Commission. Commission records indicate that the picketers accused the Commission and their staff by name of being homosexuals, Nazis and controlled by the KGB.

In connection with the Boston grand jury investigation of credit card fraud, the Associated Press reported in 1985 that the LaRouche-affiliated Caucus Distributors, Inc. (CDI), had been ordered by a federal judge to pay $220,000 for failing to comply with a grand jury subpoena seeking fundraising records. Elliot Greenspan, one of the LaRouche followers associated with Caucus, was held in contempt and jailed briefly in October for refusing to comply with a grand jury subpoena. A federal court also issued a contempt order against Susan Welsh of Leesburg, keeper of the records of the LaRouche-linked Campaigner Publications, Inc., for refusing to comply with a grand jury subpoena.

In the affidavit of an FBI agent in the LaRouche suit against FBI Director William Webster, the agent states that the investigation covers not only CDI and Campaigner Publications but individuals acting for Independent Democrats for LaRouche, the LaRouche Campaign, the National Democratic Policy Committee, and the Fusion Energy Foundation.

The solicitation of loans from elderly people by CDI is another aspect of the LaRouche operation under investigation. In Princeton, New Jersey, theft charges were filed against Elliot Greenspan and Joyce Rubinstein, wife of the president of CDI. Rubinstein allegedly convinced a 77-year-old Princeton woman to give CDI a $75,000 coin collection, telling her it would be used as collateral for a loan "to keep Ronald Reagan in the White House," a local prosecutor said.

In New Port Richey, Florida, Audrey Carter, a 78-year-old disabled widow confined to her bed in her mobile home, allegedly agreed to give CDI three separate loans totaling $70,000 after receiving a series of daily phone calls from CDI warning her of "worldwide moral decay." The loans were unsecured at below-market interest rates. Mrs. Carter received no promissory note for the loans (which were more than a third of her life savings) and no financial statement from CDI—only a letter acknowledging the loans after she asked for some written record. In some instances, elderly people or their children reportedly have told authorities CDI is not making interest payments on thousands of dollars in loans.

A recent article in the Tampa *Tribune* reported that a Lynchburg, Virginia congressman's office is investigating a complaint that CDI had missed the first interest payment on a loan of $8,000 from an elderly Lynchburg man. According to the office of Congressman Jim Olin, a second, similar complaint has been received by the office, and the Virginia State Corporation Commission is investigating.

In March of 1986, State Securities Commission in Maryland ordered Caucus Distributors, Inc., a Leesburg organization associated with LaRouche, "to stop using unregistered agents to sell security in Maryland," according to a press release which was issued by State Attorney General Steven H. Sachs. This order stems from an investigation of the alleged sale last summer of $100,000 in promissory notes to a 79-year-old widow by two representatives of Caucus Distributors who are not registered to sell securities in Maryland, Sachs' office stated. The office further reported that the organization had not cooperated with the Attorney General's securities division's efforts to investigate its activities and to obtain information about its sale of securities in the state.

VII. LaRouche Sues

Lyndon LaRouche, and his followers and/or front operations, have sued the Anti-Defamation League unsuccessfully four times since 1980. In addition, they also have been involved in litigation with other organizations and individuals.

—In October 1980, the Supreme Court of the State of New York granted ADL's motion for summary judgment in a $26 million lawsuit brought against ADL in April, 1979 by the U.S. Labor Party (now defunct) and several of its members. In dismissing the lawsuit, Judge Michael J. Dontzin said that ADL's characterization of the USLP as anti-Semitic constitutes "fair comment" in view of the group's "highly critical views about prominent Jewish figures, families and organizations such as ADL and B'nai B'rith."

—In September 1979, Computron Technologies, the computer software company that had been dominated by NCLC members, sued *Our Town,* a New York publication which had run a series of articles concerning the USLP, for $65 million. The articles, among other things, detailed a relationship between Computron and the Labor Party. The ADL itself was not a party to this suit, but Irwin Suall, director of its National Fact Finding Department, was named as a defendant, charged with interference with business relationships and other forms of harassment. Shortly after the lawsuit was instituted, Computron filed for bankruptcy. No further action has ever taken place in this case.

—Early in 1982, the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Illinois alleging that the state Attorney General along with others—including ADL's regional director, a community consultant in ADL's Chicago office, and the Chicago *Sun-Times*—had conspired to deprive NADC of its constitutional rights to free speech, due process and equal protection by seeking to restrain its activities. The NADC sought damages of $69 million from ADL and other defendants. In August of 1983, the Federal District Court granted ADL's motion for summary judgment and simultaneously dismissed the claims against the state's Attorney General, the municipality defendants and the journalist defendants, characterizing the NADCs complaint as "disjointed and rhetorical." The NADC appealed this decision and in July of 1984, the Appellate Court affirmed that District Court's holdings.

The NADC suit against ADL and others had arisen out of an investigation conducted in the state of Illinois by its Attorney General. In October 1981, the Attorney General filed suit against the NADC in Chicago's Cook County Circuit Court for failure to comply with the state's charitable organization laws and failure to disclose financial figures. The Attorney General also sought a temporary restraining order against further solicitation and an accounting of all funds raised by the NADC and its Illinois chapter.

Following up on their investigation of NADCs fundraising activities in Illinois, the Attorney General sought an injunction in state court against the organization. In March, 1982, an Illinois state court in Cook County granted the Attorney General's motion for an injunction against the NADC and the Illinois Anti-Drug Coalition. The court's order enjoins both organizations from raising any funds in Illinois until they properly file for authorization under the state's Charitable Contributions Act and permit full disclosure of their fundraising records.

—In October, 1981, the Detroit *News* reported that the NADC and its Michigan affiliate were under investigation by the Michigan Attorney General with regard to the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition's status as a charitable organization in that state. The article quoted a state spokeswoman as stating that this was "not a routine investigation," and that it involved "looking at the whole issue of what their purpose is." As of December 1981 the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition withdrew its application for status as a charitable organization and the file was closed.

—In November 1984, a six-person jury in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia found for the National Broadcasting Company and the Anti-Defamation League in a suit which had been filed against the two organizations as well

as against ADL staffers Suall and A. Abbot Rosen and several NBC researchers and producers by Lyndon LaRouche himself earlier that year. The LaRouche organization sought $150 million in damages for defamation and conspiracy. On November 1st, the jury returned the verdict in favor of all of the defendants and issued a finding that there was no evidence to indicate that any of the statements in the two NBC broadcasts which were the cause of the action were false. On NBC's counterclaim for intentional interference with the network's business, the jury awarded NBC $2,000 in compensatory damages and $3 million punitive damages. The trial judge subsequently reduced the punitive-damage award to $200,000. The counterclaim alleged that LaRouche's followers had impersonated network personnel in an attempt to sabotage a reporter's interview for broadcast with Senator Daniel P. Moynihan.

LaRouche appealed the jury's verdict to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. At the same time, ADL appealed the denial of sanctions against LaRouche which it had asked for following the jury trial. In January 1986, a three-judge panel of the Fourth Circuit issued its decision on LaRouche's appeal. The Appellate Court upheld the verdict against LaRouche, finding his appeal without merit. The Fourth Circuit also upheld the District Court's denial of ADL's motion for sanctions. Following that action of the Appellate Court, LaRouche's attorneys filed a petition for a rehearing in the Fourth Circuit. On February 24, 1986, the petition was summarily rejected.

—In 1981, *U.S. News and World Report* was granted a permanent injunction barring two publishers affiliated with Lyndon LaRouche from using the *U.S. News* name or impersonating the magazine's reporters after the magazine filed a $1.5 million lawsuit against the LaRouche publications.

—In November 1984, Independent Democrats for Lyndon H. LaRouche filed a civil complaint in U.S. District Court in Newark against the First Fidelity Bank of New Jersey, charging that $170,000 was missing from its campaign fund for the Presidential candidate. In 1984, the bank had frozen $200,000 in two LaRouche campaign bank accounts because it had reason to believe that the money might have been improperly obtained. A spokesman for the First Fidelity Bank said that the LaRouche organization sued the bank and "began issuing literature to the people who do business with the bank, and to public officials, filled with general vilification." As a result, First Fidelity Bank of Newark then countersued the LaRouche group for libel. Both suits are now pending in the New Jersey court.

—In March of 1986, Campaigner Publications Inc. sued Steve Dabkowski for slander for remarks he had made in a television interview which the suit charges accused the LaRouche group of attacking farm animals and pets as a tactic to harass local residents. Dabkowski, who has had a local Loudoun County group formed to raise funds on his behalf called the Defense Against LaRouche Fund, states that the suit is intended to intimidate him and other LaRouche critics.

The LaRouche organization has used lawsuits as an apparent weapon against exposure. The ADL has been a principal target of this type of bothersome litigation. Since 1979, four suits, alleging over $300 million in damages, have been filed against ADL and ADL staff members, and in each of these cases, the attorneys for LaRouche have failed in their attempts to prove defamation. But the threat of time-consuming and costly litigation continues to be wielded, and Lyndon LaRouche's persistent exploi-

tation of the legal process could well be an attempt to prevent ADL and other watchdog agencies and investigative journalists from exposing various activities of LaRouche and his followers.

VIII. LaRouche in His Own Eyes

A glimpse into the psyche of Lyndon LaRouche can be found in his 1979 autobiography, *The Power of Reason.* In the book's foreword, reflecting the self-aggrandizing and paranoid nature of his thinking, LaRouche states:

> "If I survive the months immediately before me at this moment of writing, it will become reasonable—at a rapid rate—that I might be inaugurated President of the United States in January 1981.... Either way, assassination or active political life before me, a single sort of autobiographical dissertation best serves all proper requirements. Either way, what need be known are those features of my life which have enabled me to accomplish things of a special quality which few in this century have been able to match."

LaRouche begins his autobiography by announcing, "My principal accomplishment is that of being, by a large margin of advantage, the leading economist of the twentieth century to date."

Of his childhood, LaRouche writes that he was born in Rochester, New Hampshire on September 8, 1922, a "birthright member of the Society of Friends," that his father was a "road man" for the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and that he had two sisters. The family moved to Lynn, Massachusetts in 1932. In an account of his first high school year he comments on the "poisonous influence" of John Dewey on educational policy. "I had read some Dewey and was enraged by his doctrines... I was on the right epistemological track. Being both a Leibnitzian and religious at the point, I defined Deweyism as a form of sneaky wickedness. I was not really wrong."

During the next few years, LaRouche writes, he "felt like a fish out of water. . . My play life—as part of my social life generally—was usually poor, and frequently left me with a bad taste in my image of myself afterward." He was a lonely and isolated youth: "It is not risking much of an exaggeration to report that I had a childhood, but never a youth." He adds: "I survived socially by making chiefly Descartes, Leibnitz, and Kant my principal peers. . ."

Moving toward adulthood, he laments that there was "no significant accommodation" for what he called "our organically Whiggish impulses." He added, "Armed principally with the conscience I had developed with aid of Leibnitz and Kant during my early adolescence, I set forth to find a way to bring the world into agreement with my organically Whig outlook."

LaRouche traces the beginnings of his "central purpose" of *"making men in my own image"* to 1946, when he read Goethe's poem, "Prometheus." This influence apparently led eventually to the formation of the National Caucus of Labor Committees and to "the same entity in its matured form," the U.S. Labor Party. Over the years, he writes, he "became the leading political economist of the twentieth century to date."

Of his entry into the Socialist Workers Party at the end of 1948, he writes much of Karl Marx, who, "in this respect somewhat like myself, was a well-developed thinker by the time he completed secondary school... To assess Marx's intellectual powers as an adult, it is no exaggeration to say that his mental development was considerably inferior to my own, or certainly that of Leibnitz." LaRouche had seen himself as a "corrector" of Marx: "To say that the writer [LaRouche] constructed an economic science through correcting Marx's crucial blunders is an accurate, if somewhat oversimplified view of the matter. . . If one means that this writer, in that fashion, gave competence to a Marxian economics which was incompetent in its preexisting form, then, in that sense, the writer might be usefully regarded as the direct supercessor of Marx in political economy, and in that specific sense a 'Marxian economist.'"

Elsewhere, LaRouche writes of the various assassination plots he thinks are directed against him:

> "I was regarded by the British as a 'potential danger'. . . and thus they aimed at eliminating me in the course of any handy general terrorist deployment . . . All international terrorism is deployed by networks coordinated by the British monarchy. . . Furthermore, it was understood, and correctly so, that the Zionist organizations' coordination of terrorism is only a feature of those Zionist agencies' subordinate role to the 'Black' Maltese networks centered in the British monarchy. . . The discovered dominant function of the 'Black' networks of the Maltese Order provided the most efficient means for tracing the direct, unbroken links between today's British-Maltese-Zionist forces of evil and the ancient oligarchist faction which the New Testament identifies as the 'Whore of Babylon.'"

He also states: "Just as Judaism has been divided over thousands of years into a degraded, bestialist doctrine and a humanist current, so the forces associated with the heirs of the cult of Apollo have attempted to degrade Christianity."

In the final pages of his autobiography, LaRouche gives his theory of "golden souls" as derived from Plato's *Republic:*

> "The objective of my life is to contribute to bringing men and women out of the wretched conditions of sensuous donkeys and incompletely human 'silver souls,' to contribute to making of our species a race of 'golden souls.'"

He concludes with an optimistic vision: "If the new monetary system is firmly established, the Whore of Babylon—the Queen of England—defeated—the Great Design implemented, then inasmuch as I have contributed some special part to that end, I have succeeded in everything essential to me. Once that process is set securely into motion, the future of humanity is secured."

Conclusion

The potential threat to America's democratic values and institutions posed by the LaRouche political cult derives from the movement's thriving on secrecy, deception, disruption, fear and hostile confrontations, and its peculiar brand of erratic, bigotry-

laced extremism, cunningly camouflaged by the outward respectability of front groups and business suits.

The tenacity and intensity of even relatively few individuals can generate a greater impact on events than might be expected if one were to judge by the superficial criterion of numbers alone. LaRouche's followers are as resourceful and persistent in promoting their leader's propaganda as he is in manufacturing it.

For example, the Washington *Post* and *The New Republic* have reported that in recent years LaRouche and his associates gained access to a wide range of administration officials, including important aides at the National Security Council, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as to various scientists. (Frequently, however, these were initial contacts that were not sustained over a longer period of time.)

The troubling fact is many persons in public life, in professions and among the general public, have been accosted, deceived or otherwise affected by the activities of the LaRouche network. These efforts generate a sense of unease in a pluralist society based upon peaceable respect for diversity, tolerance of criticism and responsible debate. The demagogy of LaRouche tactics and propaganda present a potential danger of destabilizing that social contract.

To be sure, despite the continuing efforts of LaRouche's minions over the past decade or more to run candidates in many local, state and national elections and to promote their leader's blend of conspiracy-filled political fantasy, anti-Semitism and self-aggrandizement, the LaRouche organization has gained neither political office nor public legitimacy in America. Indeed, when the extremism characteristic of this phenomenon is subjected to the piercing light of public exposure, it is rejected by the vast majority of the American people.

But an extremist movement employing ethnic scapegoating and generating community polarization must cause concern to all citizens of a democracy. As columnist Flora Lewis observed in the New York *Times* of Sunday, April 6, 1986, writing specifically about the challenge posed by the LaRouche phenomenon:

> "This is a time when Americans are worried about all kinds of fanatics, for good cause. And free speech and free press require us to tolerate our own fanatics. But we have the right to question them in a civil way, and if they can't give a civil answer, they reveal themselves incapable of the rational discourse on which democracy depends."

Appendix A

The LaRouche Cult's Fantasy World—A Sampler

On Jews and American History

- "… Rothschild agent, Bernard Baruch, Sr., helped arrange the assassination of President Lincoln and then laundered the funds from London banks that were used to found the first Ku Klux Klan immediately after the Civil War's conclusion."
  —*New Solidarity,* July 17, 1978

On U.S. Public Figures and the Soviet Union

- "Walter F. Mondale, [LaRouche] said, is an 'agent of influence[1] of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. So are Kissinger and McGeorge Bundy, the former Ford Foundation president and presidential adviser. . . ."
  —From an interview with Lyndon LaRouche, Washington *Post,* January 13, 1985
- "[U.S. Senator Charles] Mathias gets marching orders from Gromyko. . . "Apparently, when Gromyko speaks, Mathias clicks his heels."
  —*Executive Intelligence Review,* February 19, 1985

On the History of Zionism

- "Modern Zionism was not created by Jews, but was a project developed chiefly by Oxford University and brought into being through the same Oxford-centered frenzy of cult manufacture of the post-1832 period which also created the 'Chartist Movement,' 'Young Italy,' the Bahai cult Blavatskyian Theosophy, and the 'Order of the Golden Dawn.'"
  —New *Solidarity,* December 8, 1978

On Queen Elizabeth II

- "Of course she's pushing drugs. . . that is in a sense of a responsibility: the head of a gang that is pushing drugs,- she knows it's happening and she isn't stopping it.'"
  —Transcript of interview with Lyndon LaRouche, NBC's "First Camera," March 4, 1984

On British "Control"

- "At almost the same time as the U.S. State Department orchestrated the overthrow of Philippine President Marcos, the Queen of England was in New Zealand helping to hand the Pacific over to the Soviets. . .
  ". . . the British monarchy, since the turn of the century, has been at the core of the complex of institutions used to create the Bolshevik Revolution..."
  —*Executive Intelligence Review [EIR],* March 14, 1986
- "McCarthy was controlled largely by three British networks: the Kennedy family—parvenus to the Clivedon Set and the British Fabian Society—through Robert Kennedy, assistant counsel for McCarthy's Subcommittee; the Buckley family through L. Brent Bozell, McCarthy's ghostwriter and William E Buckley's brother-in-law—with whom Bozell would later write the definitive cover story on British support for McCarthy's meteoric rise to power; and the Zionist Lobby, most directly via Roy Cohn, McCarthy's chief counsel."
  —New *Solidarity,* July 28, 1978

On Henry Kissinger

- "Henry Kissinger, since the early 1950s, has been a British agent and traitor to the United States. Kissinger has subverted the U.S., has attempted to destroy its constitutionally established political institutions and government, and has worked consciously to undermine the U.S. economy. For these crimes, Henry Kissinger is indictable for treason...
  "A close look at Kissinger and his counterparts Schlesinger and Brzezinski reveal insanity and stupidity. . .
  "... London felt it could attempt to place into the highest security position in the U.S. government a raving psychotic whose only claim to notoriety at that time was his 'insanity doctrine.' ... Once this foot in the door was accomplished, other maniacs from the same school—Schlesinger, Brzezinski, Alexander Haig—followed. . ."
  —*Campaigner* Special Report #13: "Expel Britain's Kissinger for Treason" (1978)

On Organized Labor

- "The AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbor, Fla, the week ending Feb. 21, was the center of a storm of controversy, as Trilateral Commission agent and AFL-CIO head Lane Kirkland announced the agenda for labor, in the age of deindustrialization and depression which his controllers have created. . .
  'The 'industrial labor strategy' put forth by Kirkland in response to the storm confronting labor in America was dictated by the Trilateral Commission and

the international bankers who control it. The policy is, simply put, bailing out the banks. . ."
—*New Solidarity,* February 28, 1986

On Indira Gandhi's Assassination

- "ADL, Heritage Foundation Tied to Gandhi's Killers. . .
  "LaRouche assigned major responsibility for the plot to assassinate Indira Gandhi to 'a faction of British Intelligence. . . But the job was actually done on orders from the Soviet Union,' LaRouche continued."
  —*New Solidarity,* November 8, 1984

On Terrorism

- "Although the threat to the life of Prime Minister Gandhi, and the destabilization of India through communal strife, is orchestrated on behalf of Moscow, Sikh terrorism could not function as effectively as it has without the witting cooperation of the FBI, the U.S. State Department, and the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs.'"
  —*Executive Intelligence Review,* September 27, 1985

On Drugs

- "NBC-TV News Fronts For Dope Pushers' Lobby"
  —1984 flyer published by "The LaRouche Campaign"

- "In a neat division of labor, the U.S. State Department, the International Monetary Fund, and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith have worked out an arrangement to hand Israel's economy over to the Dope, Inc. narcotics-trafficking cartel."
  —*Executive Intellegence Review,* March 26, 1985

On Democratic Party Figures

- "Get That Nazi Averell Harriman Out of the Democratic Party. . .
  "Harriman, along with his wife, Pamela Churchill Harriman, is presently devoted to turning the Democratic Party of Franklin Roosevelt into the vehicle for carrying out racist policies of mass extermination on a scale 100 times greater than the slaughter of 20 million accomplished in the death camps of Adolf Hitler. . .

"Either we Americans mobilize now, to kick the Nazi Averell Harriman out of the Democratic Party, or there will be no possibility of stopping a new Holocaust more terrible than any in human history."
—National Democratic Policy Committee document, 1982 New York State Democratic primary campaign for U.S. Senate by NDPC candidate Mel Klenetsky

- "Mel Klenetsky Says: Moynihan Follows Nazi Harriman in Hitlerite Policies and Tactics!"
-Ibid.

On B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League

- "At its inception, to the present date, B'nai B'rith has been a treasonous conspiracy against the United States, a treasonous conspiracy working in the interest of the United States' most consistent and dedicated adversary, Great Britain, and working also in the interest of the oligarchical interests centered around the British monarchy, the Hospitallers, and the Isis-centered cultism of Scottish Freemasonry."
—*New Solidarity,* December 8, 1978
- ". . . The ADL is only a group of self-hating anti-Semites with Jewish names, eager to do any dirty deed that their controllers, the Morgans, Rockefellers,and others of the Anglo-Episcopalian elite demand."
—*New Solidarity,* February 14, 1982

On Music

- "Jazz was foisted on black Americans by the same oligarchy which had run the U.S. slave trade, with the help of the classically trained but immoral George Gershwin and the Paris-New York circuit of drug-taking avant-garde artists."
—*Campaigner,* September/October 1980

On Women and Politics

- "Concretely, all across the U.S.A., there are workers who are prepared to fight. They are held back, most immediately, by pressure from their wives. . .
"If the worker rejects this pressure from his wife, she then bursts into tears or threatens to leave him, wailing. . .
"Has that wretched woman, his wife, any legitimate right to demand that her husband give up politics out of respect for his 'personal responsibilities'"?. . .
"What are his 'personal responsibilities'? To feed his family? How, in a world-wide, capitalism-caused food crisis, unless he ends capitalism? To protect them

- from unemployment-caused deprivation? How, unless he ends the capitalist depression by ending capitalism?. . .
  "Is it not clear that **his wife is,** in a practical sense, **insane;** is it not clear that if he gives in to his wife's neurotic fears he is willfully murdering his children?. . ."
  —Editorial, *Campaigner,* September/October 1973

On the Jesuits

- "The Society of Jesus has been predominantly evil throughout its history since the founding of the order at Venice. It is essentially a revival of the Delphi Cult of Apollo, which professes its method to be the delphic method, which has functioned as the political-intelligence service for the same gang of oligarchs which have created most of the inquisitions and related horrors Europe has suffered since the order was created. Its predominant role in the world today is on the side of wickedness."
  —LaRouche, "Special Memorandum," October 1981

On the Bahai Faith

- " 'Faith' is scarcely the proper term for that wicked cult."
  —LaRouche, "Special Memorandum," October 1981

On Karl Marx

- "Karl Marx, in this respect somewhat like myself, was a well-developed thinker by the time he completed secondary school... To assess Marx's intellectual powers as an adult, it is no exaggeration to say that his mental development was considerably inferior to my own... To say that the writer [LaRouche] constructed an economic science through correcting Marx's crucial blunders is an accurate, if somewhat oversimplified view. . ."
  —*The Power of Reason* (LaRouche's autobiography), 1978

On the "Forces of Evil"

- "I was regarded by the British as a 'potential danger'. . . and thus they aimed at eliminating me in the course of any handy general terrorist deployment. . . All international terrorism is deployed by networks coordinated by the British monarchy. . . Furthermore, it was understood, and correctly so, that the Zionist organizations' coordination of terrorism is only a feature of those

Zionist agencies' subordinate role to the 'Black' Maltese networks centered in the British monarchy. . . The discovered dominant function of the 'Black' networks of the Maltese Order provided the most efficient means for tracing the direct, unbroken links between today's British-Maltese-Zionist forces of evil and the ancient oligarchist faction which the New Testament identifies as the 'Whore of Babylon.'"
—*The Power of Reason* (LaRouche's autobiography), 1978

On Andrei Sakharov

- "Dissident Soviet scientist Andrei Sakharov actually is an agent of the KGB, the Soviet Union's secret police force, and is part of an effort to manipulate the United States," independent presidential candidate Lyndon R. [sic] LaRouche said yesterday.
—Richmond (VA) *Times-Dispatch*, October 5, 1984

Anti-Semitism/Anti-Zionism

- "It was the Jewish Sadducees who crucified Christ and the same faction in Rome who prompted the Emperor Nero to launch the centuries-long 'holocaust' against the Christians."
—*New Solidarity*, December 8, 1978
- "The fallacy of the 'Protocols of Zion' is that it misattributes the alleged conspiracy to Jews generally, to Judaism. A corrected version of the 'Protocols' would stipulate that the evil paths cited were actually the practices of. . . B'nai B'rith.. ."
—*New Solidarity*, December 8, 1978
- "The Zionist Lobby is a major power within the three TV networks, and especially NBC which televised 'Roots' and 'Holocaust' to build racial tension for a 'long, hot, summer.'"
—*New Solidarity*, July 17, 1978
- "The contemptible but impassioned sophistry which the Zionist demagogue offers to all foolish enough to be impressed with such hoaxes is the 'holocaust' thesis. It is argued that the culmination of the persecution of the Jews in the Nazi holocaust proves that Zionism is so essential to 'Jewish survival' that any anti-Zionist is therefore not only an anti-Semite, but that any sort of criminal action is excusable against anti-Zionists in memory of the mythical 'six million Jewish victims' of the Nazi 'holocaust.'

  "This is worse than sophistry. It is a lie. True, about a million and a half Jews did die as a result of the Nazi policy of labor-intensive 'appropriate technol-

ogy' for the employment of 'inferior races,' a small fraction of the tens of millions of others—especially Slavs—who were murdered in the same way Jewish refugee Felix Rohatyn proposes today. Even on a relative scale, what the Nazis did to Jewish victims was mild compared with the virtual extermination of gypsies and the butchery of Communists. The point is that Adolf Hitler was put into power largely on the initiative of the Rothschilds, Warburgs and Oppenheimers, among other Jewish and non-Jewish financial interests centered in the city of London."
—New *Solidarity,* December 8, 1978

- "They [the Irgun] were of the same sort as those who, upon emigration from Eastern Europe and Russia to the United States, became the basis for modern organized crime (Samuel Bronfman, Meyer Lansky, Louis 'Lepke' Bucholzer, et al.). In Palestine, they were called the Irgun. In New Orleans and New York, they were called the Mafia. . ."
  "The United States? It is a nation of *goyim,* to be used when useful."
  —*New Solidarity,* March 10, 1986

- "Israel is ruled from London as a zombie nation. . . Zionism [is] the state of collective psychosis through which London manipulates most of the international Jewry. . . If international Jewry were significantly freed of the grip of the Zionist psychosis, Israel would cease to be a puppet of London [and] then, the problems of the Middle East could be resolved."
  —*New Solidarity,* December 8, 1978

- "The grain trading families of Odessa, Salonika (Greece), and Aleppo (Syria) were the principals in the Jewish component of a financial network centered in Venice, known as the Trust. Their instruments. . . were deployed in a Trust project known as the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Trotsky, after the revolution, helped reorganize the Trust as an East-West financial network. . ."
  —*New Solidarity,* March 10, 1986

- "If you say, 'As a Jew, I must be concerned primarily with what is good for Jews,' you are already on the pathway to becoming a Nazi. You were better advised to ask yourself, 'What is a Jew good for? What can a Jew contribute to humanity generally which obliges humanity to value the Jew?'"
  —*New Solidarity,* December 8, 1978

- "The problem among Jews is ancient. The B'nai B'rith today resurrects the tradition of Jews who demanded the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, the Jews who pleaded with Nero to launch the 'holocaust' against the Christians. These Isis cult-linked cabalist moral imbeciles are the modern Sadducees, the resurrection of the degraded creatures who were the chief enemies of Philo, Christ, St. Peter, St. Paul...
  "... we know that Zionism today is a parody more hideous than what it imitates from the most evil period of Ptolemaic Egypt and the Roman Empire.

You cannot be a Zionist and also a Jew."
—*New Solidarity,* December 8, 1978

- "In short, anyone professing Zionist loyalties is by definition incapable of being loyal to the interests of the United States. He is, by definition, a national security risk.
  "The Zionist octopus must be eliminated."
  —*New Solidarity,* September 5, 1978

- "The chain of command for the Zionist Lobby starts with the Order of St. John and the degenerate oligarchies around the British, Dutch, and Belgian monarchies. It proceeds to the Jewish and non-Jewish allied financiers of West Europe, and thence to the official Zionist Lobby. . .
  "An astonishingly large number of American leading politicians have wittingly made careers by becoming outright agents of this foreign intelligence network. Jacob Javits, Walter Mondale, Edward Kennedy, Henry Jackson, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and many others in Congress. Governors Jerry Brown and Hugh Carey, Henry Kissinger and James Schlesinger, and scores of others are literally Israeli-British agents."
  —*New Solidarity,* September 5, 1978

Appendix B

The LaRouche Network

Organizations

Caucus Distributors, Inc.— Caucus Distributors, Inc., was established in December 1981 in New York, NY; under the state's not-for-profit corporation law "to promote and encourage the political [sic] and ideas and beliefs fostered by the International Caucus of Labor Committees and other organizations advocating the same ideas and beliefs." The New York-based corporation's purpose also has been "to distribute to the general public, sell and obtain subscriptions to publications specifically dedicated to the political ideas and beliefs fostered by the International Caucus of Labor Committees and other organizations." Caucus Distributors is the distributor of *Executive Intelligence Review* (EIR).

Club of Life—The Club of Life was founded in October 1982 in Rome, Italy "to stop the genocide being pushed by the Club of Rome and the Global 2000 program, and to fight for a New World Economic Order." The group's activities are "based on the program for global industrial development put forward by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the world's foremost economist" [sic]. Helga Zepp-LaRouche issued the "call" for the founding of the Club of Life. Zepp-LaRouche and her husband have headed the list of members of the International Board of Directors of the group.

Elektra Broadcasting Associates—Elektra Broadcasting Associates is a Virginia corporation which has arranged to purchase radio station WTRI-AM in Brunswick, Maryland for $350,000. The station's broadcast areas include part of Loudoun County, Virginia. The two individuals listed as president and vice president of Elektra have served as contributing editor and director of press services, respectively, of *Executive In telligen ce Review*.

Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF)—The Fusion Energy Foundation, now located in Leesburg, Virginia, was established in early 1974 in New York City. It was founded as a tax-exempt organization for "the promotion of energy-flux-dense modes of production and application of energy, together with emphasis on the standpoint in physics and physics-mathematics education required for comprehension of and progress in developing such technologies." The Foundation publishes *Fusion* and the *International Journal of Fusion Energy*. Allied publications have been produced in Mexico, Germany, and Sweden. The FEF also has published books and conducted "Fusion Energy Conferences."

Humanist Academy—The Humanist Academy has not been active since 1980. It was established in October 1978 as an "outreach mechanism" organized by the LaRoucheites to attract potential members of academic bent interested in literature,

music, the arts, philosophy and economics. Its stated purpose was "to revive the scientific, cultural, and moral excellence that characterized the humanist victory of the American Revolution and its intellectual precedents."

International Caucus of Labor Committees—The International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC) is the foreign arm of the U.S.-based National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). The ICLC was founded by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in the late 1960s, at about the same time as the founding of the NCLC in the U.S. The ICLC is headquartered in Wiesbaden, West Germany, and has established offices in Canada, Latin America and Asia, as well as in Europe.

Lafayette/Leesburg Ltd. Partnership—Lafayette/Leesburg Ltd. Partnership is a corporation associated with the LaRouche movement. The company's trustees are Edward Spannaus and J.S. Morrison. Spannaus has been identified as a top LaRouche aide and Morrison has been identified as a LaRouche supporter from New Jersey. In June 1984, the company bought a 9.8-acre-tract in a Leesburg, Virginia industrial park and is developing a 60,000 square-foot printing plant and office complex on the site.

National Anti-Drug Coalition—The National Anti-Drug Coalition began as the Michigan Anti-Drug Coalition at a December 1978 mass rally sponsored by the U.S. Labor Party. The stated purpose of the Anti-Drug Coalition was "to mobilize the concern of citizens *politically* against both the drug-traffic and the campaign for legalization of all or part of the drug consumption." The group claimed the existence of anti-drug coalition allied organizations in Mexico, Colombia, Italy, France, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany. Between 1980 and 1981 the National Anti-Drug Coalition published a monthly magazine, *War on Drugs.* In recent years, activities of the National Anti-Drug Coalition have diminished.

National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC)—The National Democratic Policy Committee was formed in 1980 to serve as "both a policy association and a multicandidate political action committee." It has functioned as the political action arm of the LaRouche organization, and has sought members and contacts in a wide spectrum of organizations. The title of the committee, which implies an affiliation with the Democratic Party, has caused confusion among Democrats, who have sometimes been led to support the group because they thought it was a part of the Democratic Party. In March 1984, the NDPC claimed that its chapters had 30,000 members and that 2,600 of them were on the ballot in local, state, federal and party elections.

Patriots of Germany—Patriots of Germany, based in West Germany, is "a new patriotic movement" formed in October 1985. Among the signers of the group's founding resolution was Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The LaRouche newspaper *New Solidarity* said that the group is "a movement of patriots, based on the finest of the German historical political tradition, going back to the patriotic wars of the early 19th century." The proclamation of Patriots of Germany stated that "We demand that the education of our youth be based upon the foundations of German classical culture and the

Humboldt conception of education, best exemplified in Beethoven and Schiller, in the political ideas of the Prussian Reformers like Vom Stein, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau."

Publication Equities Inc. —Publication Equities Inc. is a LaRouche-affiliated company whose only listed director is Edward Spannaus. Publication Equities purchased a storefront in downtown Leesburg, Virginia for $275,000; it was turned into a bookstore stocking LaRouche's writings and other publications. Publication Equities also purchased a 64-acre property on Short Hills Ridge in Neersville, Virginia, near Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Schiller Institute, Inc.—The Schiller Institute was founded in July 1984 in Arlington, Virginia "to counterpose to the multiple tendencies toward decoupling Western Europe from the United States a positive conception for the maintenance and revitalization of the Western alliance" and to "newly define the interest of the Western alliance." The group's "Principles" proclaim that members "regard themselves as world citizens and patriots alike, in the sense that Friedrich Schiller used these notions." Helga Zepp-LaRouche has headed the list of members of the Executive Board of the group and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has headed the list of members of the Advisory Board of the group.

The U.S. Labor Party—The LaRouche-run International Caucus of Labor Committees established the U.S. Labor Party as a national political party headquartered in New York City in the 1970s. Lyndon H. LaRouche described the party as a "neo-Whig political force, based explicitly on both the Whig economic policies of President Lincoln's advisor, Henry C. Carey, and Carey's policy of 'harmony of interests' of industry, agriculture and labor." LaRouche wrote that "the developments of 1978 and 1979" within the Democratic Party brought about a situation in which "There were no visible candidates representing the organic world-outlook and interests of the anti-Carter traditionalist Democrats." He added: "In this circumstance, it was viewed by the National Caucus of Labor Committees to be counterproductive to wage a U.S. Labor Party campaign outside the ranks of the Democratic Party. . . the NCLC. . . went into the Democratic Party en masse, and the U.S. Labor Party vanished out of neglect in September 1979." (See also the following "Labor Parties".)

The Colombian Andean Labor Party—-The Colombian Andean Labor Party is associated with the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the foreign arm of Lyndon H. LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees.

European Labor Party (ELP)—The European Labor Party is associated with the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the foreign arm of Lyndon H. LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees. The ELP maintains branches in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark and Sweden. The West German branch is chaired by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Zepp-LaRouche also has been a principal in the Schiller Institute and the Club of Life.

*Mexican Labor*Party—The Mexican Labor Party is associated with the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the foreign arm of Lyndon H. LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees. LaRouche has described the Mexican Labor Party as "an influential political association" in that nation.

Publishing Entities

Campaigner—Founded in January 1986, Campaigner is a slickly-produced magazine that is published four times a year by Campaigner Publications, Inc. The magazine has been promoted as seeking to further "a classical scientific and cultural Renaissance in the making." In the past, the publication described itself as "the English language journal of the National Caucus of Labor Committees and the [now defunct] U.S. Labor Party." The publication also has been described by LaRoucheites as "the oldest among the publications which the ICLC membership produces, or otherwise actively supports in partnership with others not associated with the ICLC."

Campaigner Publications, Inc. —The New York-based Campaigner Publications, Inc. is a publishing house affiliated with the LaRouche movement. It publishes *New Solidarity* and *Campaigner.*

Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)—Executive Intelligence Review is a Washington, D.C.-based weekly magazine that was founded in 1974. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is listed as the Founder and Contributing Editor of the publication. *Executive Intelligence Review* is published by New Solidarity International Press Service and distributed by Caucus Distributors, Inc. The publication lists, in addition to its editorial staff, Intelligence Directors on thirteen subjects, as well as International Bureaus in eighteen cities around the world. The publication also has a European headquarters in West Germany. *EIR's* subscription price in the U.S. is $396 per annum, with single issues priced at $10. It is an elaboately produced propaganda publication whose articles are directed toward the security concerns of business and law enforcement.

EIR News Service—EIR News Service, originally called EIR Confidential Alert, was established in January 1986 in Washington, D.C., to provide "the policymaker who needs the best intelligence" with "the key developments to watch closely." EIR News Service transmits to subscribers "10-20 concise and up-to-the-point bulletins twice a week." Its "Alert" is sent to subscribers "by electronic mail service the next day." A daily three-minute "telephone hot-line" also is provided to subscribers. The EIR News Service's subscription rate is $3,500 per annum. EIR News Service also distributes *EIR Quarterly Economic Report*, an "economic forecasting service" priced at $1,000 per annum and $250 per issue.

Fusion—Fusion is the publication of the Fusion Energy Foundation, which is associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees. *Fusion* is published six times a year; it began publication in January 1979. *Fusion's* masthead states that

it is "dedicated to providing accurate and comprehensive information on advanced energy technologies and policies." It adds: "FUSION coverage of the frontiers of science focuses on the self-developing qualities of the physical universe in such areas as plasma physics—the basis for fusion power—as well as biology and microphysics, and includes ground-breaking studies of the historical development of science and technology." The publication incorporates a previously separate periodical called *The Young Scientist.*

International Journal of Fusion Energy—The International Journal of Fusion Energy is a quarterly magazine which has been published since 1977 by the Fusion Energy Foundation, originally based in New York City and now in Leesburg, Virginia.

Investigative Leads—Investigative Leads was begun in January 1980 as a spin-off periodical of *Executive Intelligence Review.* In 1985, *Investigative Leads* was discontinued as a separate publication, and incorporated, as an occasional feature, into New *Solidarity,* LaRouche's twice weekly paper.

Loudoun County News—The Loudoun County News is a weekly newspaper in the Leesburg, Virginia area that was established in December 1985 by a LaRouche-controlled company. The publication has sought to develop a local readership with articles of general and local interest. The publication also has been distributed locally as a supplement to *New Solidarity.* It is published by Campaigner Publications.

New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Co., Inc.—-The New Benjamn Franklin House Publishing Co., Inc., of New York City, has been an arm of the LaRouche publishing apparatus. Founded in 1978, it publishes nonfiction paperbacks on political science, current events, American history, the physical sciences, and classical culture. Its president has been Nancy B. Spannaus, who has been Editor-in-Chief of New *Solidarity* and who has been described as a close associate of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The publishing firm issued LaRouche's autobiography, *The Power of Reason.* It also issued *Dope, Inc.,* a conspiracy-oriented, purported expose of drug trafficking with anti-Semitic overtones. The firm's publications are distributed by Campaigner Publications, another arm of the LaRouche publishing network.

New Solidarity—New Solidarity originally was known as *Solidarity* when it was founded by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in 1968. Its name was changed to *New Solidarity* in 1969, when it was established as a weekly paper of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). *New Solidarity,* which has since expanded to a twice-weekly paper, is published by Campaigner Publications, Inc. The paper reflects the views of the National Democratic Policy Committee and other entities of the LaRoucheite movement. Parallel papers have been published in Europe and Latin America, in French, German, Italian, Swedish and Spanish editions.

New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPSJ—Ntw Solidarity International Press Service was founded in February-March 1974 in New York City by the LaRouche movement as a "separate organization," and purportedly "independent of each of the

publications it serviced," to offer "news services on the open commercial market internationally" NSIPS has maintained an international teletype-telex communications network based in New York City with centers throughout Europe and Latin America, and also in New Delhi, India. NSIPS is the publisher of *Executive Intelligence Review.*

War on Drugs—*War on Drugs* was published in conjunction with and as the magazine of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, a LaRouche-affiliated organization. Begun in January 1980, the publication was discontinued at the end of 1981. *War on Drugs* subsequently was incorporated as a feature into *New Solidarity,* LaRouche's twice-weekly paper.

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